HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,374—New Series. BOMBAY—MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED ... THE INDIAN ... YAR ...
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
... Time and Fare Tables of ... Indian Railway, Steam Boats, and Ports, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Ports, and Telegraphable Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing, 1905. Saturday, 5 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th Jan. | ARABIA | 7908 | | |
| 14th ,, | ARCADIA | 6803 | VICTORIA | 6582 |
| 21st ,, | ORIENTAL | 6394 | | |
| 28th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | HIMALAYA | 3893 |
| 4th Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 11th ,, | ARCADIA | 6803 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 18th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7550 | | |
| 25th ,, | PERSIA | 7956 | BRITANNIA | 5665 |
| 4th Mar. | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |
| 11th ,, | ARCADIA | 6803 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 18th ,, | ARABIA | 7908 | | |
| 24th ,, | PENINSULAR | 7394 | OCEANA | 6610 |
| 1st April | PERSIA | 7956 | | |
| 8th ,, | ARCADIA | 6803 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 15th ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 22nd ,, | PENINSULAR | 6394 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 29th ,, | | | | |
| 6th May | ARCADIA | 6803 | MOLDAVIA | 9505 |
| 13th ,, | MACEDONIA | 10512 | | |

The above Steamers call at Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually for WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1904.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE cleared and forwarded and Insurance effected. LETTERS addressed and CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY, |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6635 | Guionnet | 26th Jan. 1905. |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6639 | Finocel | 2nd Feb. 1905. |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 9th March 1905. |
| NILA | 8207 | Chevallier | 30th April 1905. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in many cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| XAINTE | 4,755 | [illegible] | 4th Jan. 1905. |
| [illegible] | 8,207 | Chevallier | [illegible] |

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE;

Connecting at PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,550 | M. Saporiti | 16th Jan. 1905. |
| [illegible] | 4,550 | G. Canepa | 16th Feb. 1905. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 4,550 | M. Saporiti | 16th Mar. 1905. |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 160 |
| [illegible] tickets available | 90 | 62½ | |

Return Tickets to LONDON on application. [illegible] to New York in connection at Naples or [illegible] Company's weekly service. 1st Class, [illegible] Special Rate for Missionaries. [illegible] the option of going via Genoa [illegible] verse, and can break their [illegible]

[illegible] and HONGKONG.

| Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | 11th Jan. 1905. |
| [illegible] | 8th Feb. 1905. |
| [illegible] | 8th Mar. 1905. |

[illegible] SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 230.

[illegible], OROCCO, Agent.

[illegible] & E[illegible]
[illegible]RS who have [illegible]LIED with the [illegible] the Cosmopolitan by applying by [illegible]9, Hornby Road, [illegible]OMBAY GAZETTE.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Is and to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,900 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 11 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebundar, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "BUSSORA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, [illegible] January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 11 Shed, at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, [illegible], Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Lingah, Charbeh, and Bushire.

FOR MARMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 10th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,300 tons, on or about 9th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st December, 1904.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest Lists of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Moser | 5,142 | 1st Feb 1905. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 5,124 | 1st March 1905. |
| IMPERATOR | F. Moser | 5,142 | 1st Apr. 1905. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Ghezzo | 5,124 | 1st May 1905. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 500 | Rs. 335 | Rs. 150 |

Extra Passengers to East Africa ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| * † GISELA | G. Tamburovich | 4,260 | 27th Jan. 1905 |
| * † CHINA | S. Tomasovich | 6,000 | 23rd Feb. 1905 |
| AUSTRIA | R. Colledani | 7,083 | 20th Mar. 1905 |
| † PERSIA | P. Cregletto | 5,895 | 8th Apr. 1905 |
| † SILESIA | L. de Stabile | 4,158 | 27th " |
| * † MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rossovich | 4,766 | 27th " |

† Will call at Sicily. * Will call at Kurrachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150 |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 625. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes [illegible] Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | T. Rossovich | 4,766 | 27th Jan. 1905. |

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

## A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN,
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

## THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

## THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BAHADUR BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

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MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE,
OBTAINABLE OF D. MERWAN & CO., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SURES[illegible]
BOWMAN'S

## FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED,
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case | 225 |
| Silver do. do. | 40 |
| Polished Gun Metal | 35 |

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.
FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.
CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
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Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
OUR ANNUAL SALE
OF
JAPANESE CURIOS
Less 10 to 20 per cent. discount
AT
MESSRS. HINODE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY,
COMMENCES from 3RD JANUARY
to 31ST JANUARY, 1905.

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MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES,
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES,
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25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY;
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

WARREN'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND HIPPODROME
OF HIGHLY TRAINED
WILD ANIMALS.

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

ACT EXTRAORDINARY

"SPIA" THE MAN EATING LION.

Signor Lebone, the man that was so severely mauled during our LAST BOMBAY SEASON by this SAME LION, will WRESTLE him again and THROW the KING of BEASTS. This is the Act that paralised the Bombay Public and caused such a thrilling sensation.

FOOT-BALL ON BICYCLES,

BY JACKSON AND JACKSON,

The Latest novelty in the Art of Bicycle Riding.

"THE TRICK LIONESS MUMEE"

Trained and Performed by Miss ANNA DONAL

Box Plan at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that on MONDAY, the 2nd January, 1905, the under-mentioned route will be followed by the MOTOR CARS which took part in the Delhi to Bombay trials and they are WARNED NOT TO BRING any RESTIVE HORSES on to the roads along the route between the hours of 3-30 and 4-45 P. M.:—

1. Vincent Road.
2. Sonarbhang Road,
3. Arthur Road over Chinchpoogli crossing and across Jacob's Circle into Gilder Street.
4. Gilder Street into Grant Road over Frere Bridge (some time known as Grant Road Bridge).
5. Harbour Abbot.
6. Kennedy Bridge.
7. Girgaon Road turning into Mathew Road at the foot of French Bridge.
8. Mathew Road.
9. Queen's Road.
10. Band Stand Road passing by Wellington Fountain into Apollo Bunder Road.
11. Apollo Bunder Road to Taj Mahal Hotel.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st December, 1904.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAYS from 8 to 11 P. M. Admission Re. 1. Family Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 10.

The Committee have decided not to sell any more non-transferable Coupon Books of Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Water Cart to Ride Charge reduced to 2 annas.

Tram Cars available till 11-30 P. M.

VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY,
Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1904 and 15th JANUARY, 1905, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—

First Class Return ..... Rs. 60.
Second Class Return ..... Rs. 30.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY 3rd EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 7th JANUARY, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on MONDAY, 2nd January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, December, 1904.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL [illegible] ..... Rs. [illegible]
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900, 1901.

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired, REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive, Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

ANY ENGLISH YOUNG LADY willing to teach a native gentleman at her own residence. Please apply Box 1709 D., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to HURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaal Tak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

LOST IRISH TERRIER DOG, standing about 18 inches, aged about 2 years. Any one returning the dog to Messrs. W & A GRAHAM & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, will be rewarded.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Machinery Section. See Our EXHIBITS of the "Service," "the Railway," "the Shikari, the Domestic" "the Club" and the "Field Service" SODA WATER MACHINES, etc. THE SIRDAR CARBONIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED, Ghorupdeo, Bombay.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—First grade helical tube "PREMIER" BICYCLES offered at Rs. 200 and Rs. 185 during Dec. Early application should be made to prevent disappointment. Descriptive circulars on application.—W. H. THORNS & Co, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

WANTED.—Energetic and Intelligent PUPILS for an Efficient and Systematic Course in Accountancy, Mercantile Law and Business Methods. Terms exceedingly moderate. Perfect satisfaction ensured and passing Guaranteed. Employments secured to Passed Students free of charge. New Term begins JANUARY, 1905. Apply to S. B. BILLIMORIA, A. F. I. A., Principal, Commercial Training Institution, 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED a PRACTICAL WEAVING MASTER having long experience for a Local Mill. Liberal Salary according to merits. Apply "A. B. C." Stating terms and qualifications care of this paper.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precise Writing, arrange to learn with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric., F. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and [illegible] subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most charmingly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LORD & SONS, Proprietors.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trust worthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First-Class Grasses and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

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Total Funds as at 31st December, 1903 ..... £ 16,508,900
Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

EXTRACT from the 55th Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the year 1903:—

Policies issued (Net) ..... 5,613 for £1,790,068
Surplus on Transactions for above period ..... £ 369,655
Annual Income ..... £1,332,130
Assets ..... £8,688,242

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

The Society has lately devised several other New and Attractive Forms of Life Assurance and Endowments, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

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Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

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London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £800,000
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| Colombo | Sourabaya | Tientsin |
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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

| | | |
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| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | Yens | 24,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ..... | ,, | 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | ,, | 9,520,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... | ,, | 500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

B. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

Esplanade, Road Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... ,, 15,50,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2½ per annum allowed on daily balances or minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of Interest:—

| | Per Annum |
|---|---|
| For 2 Years ..... | 5 per cent. |
| ,, 1 Year ..... | 4½ ,, |
| ,, 6 Months ..... | 4 ,, |
| ,, 3 ,, ..... | 3½ ,, |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

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| Calcutta, | Delhi, | Cawnpore, | Tuticorin. |
| Lahore, | Bombay, | Colombo, | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar, | Madras, | Mandalay, | Mombassa. |
| Kurrachee, | Rangoon, | Newera Elya, | Nairobi. |
| Steamer Point, | Aden. | Kandy, | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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All open to any Veterinary examination and to be Inspected at.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 52, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 5th January, 1905, at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba the very valuable and handsome lately built blackwood made to order household furniture, of the latest design by Roberts and others such as dining table and chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room chesterfield sofas and chairs, glass door almyrahs chest of drawers bachelor dressing and wash hand tables, [illegible] with brass rods, [illegible] hanging lamps, rich English carpets, garden pots, etc., etc. The property of Major H. E. Nelson, R. A.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view from TO-MORROW.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 1st January, 1905.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as double mirror door wardrobe, and almyrahs, sofas, chairs, easy chairs, tables, teapoys, dining tables, mahogany cane bottom chairs, dressing wash-hand and writing tables, wire cot, washable, Wilmer's double door safe on stand.

1 real Chubb's safe 34 by 18 by 18 inches, on stand.
1 American 7 octave cottage organ, in good order.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred light victoria.
1 light dogcart.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 rubber tyred mail phaeton by Winsover.
1 gent's English saddle complete.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF WASTE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Rehmani Mill Kiphtconne Road, Parel, by order of Messrs. Beg Muhamed, Nanjee & Co., the proprietors of the said Mill, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers:—

On account and at the risk of Khoja Mahomed Ghoolam Hussain.
About 15 boras oily hard waste, No. 2.
On account and at the risk of Khoja Virjeebhoy Mehgjee.—
About 8 boras dirty hard waste, No. 1.
About 16 boras pieces waste.
On account and at the risk of Thunker Paragjee Hemjee.—
About 15 boras oily hard waste.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Chaplain Quarters, Wadhu Road, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware sweet-toned [illegible] by Broadwood, [illegible] with cast iron action, [illegible] and [illegible] by Collard & Collard, [illegible] by Erard, [illegible] and Indian carpets, table [illegible] by Elkington, [illegible] by R. & J. CANNON, [illegible] by Mappin, the property of Rev. CANON [illegible], going away.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the legal heirs and representatives of the late Bhaidyal Kanji, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence opposite the Thakordwar Temple, Girgaum Road, on SUNDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p. m., valuable open carved blackwood household furniture, rich chandeliers, valuable English clocks, a very large and rare collection of ivory, Dresden, bronze, Sevres, and other ornaments, bronze statues, musical boxes, China and other garden pots, garden lamps with posts, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 1st January, 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,50 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance between Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained [illegible] Bank.

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Rs. 1-14 per Box of Six Powders, Rs. 7-8 per Quarto of Four Boxes.

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS are a well-known remedy for those diseases of the Respiratory Organs of Horses (heretofore considered incurable), known as Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Thick Wind, Hay Asthma, Noisy Respiration (Roaring, &c.), and other affections of the air passages and lungs; and also for Hoose in Cattle, all of which they either entirely remove, or promptly alleviate in incurable cases.

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MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and loose at 5 ans. per lb. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE, WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, white and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—It will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its Suburbs, the London Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES

arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX

of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the 1905 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Post Office Order for £1.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.

25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C., ENGLAND.


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Grisona, 2199 tons, Captain J Anderson sailed on Saturday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE steamer Hoskins, 3024 tons, Captain R Campbell sailed on Saturday for Amsterdam with a general cargo.

THE steamer W T Lewis, 2267 tons, Captain J M Kelly arrived in harbour on Saturday from Portsaid in ballast.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Banca, 1743 tons, Captain J B Ferguson sailed on Saturday for Kobe with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ashruf, 2302 tons Captain A Newby obtained her outward port clearance on Saturday for Jedah, with 1100 pilgrims.

THE steamer Alama, 2973 tons, Captain R E Peel obtained her outward port clearance on Saturday for Jedah with 1110 pilgrims.

THE steamer Beagrove, 1599 tons, Captain J Mahlay arrived in harbour on the 30th instant from Alexandria 4th December in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1252 tons, Captain T A Galley arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah with 94 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Fulimba, 1657 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick obtained her port clearance on Saturday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 85 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain W H Rothwell sailed on Saturday for Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Bell, Mrs F R Bell, Mr and Mrs Whitby and infant, Mr P A Stovale, Mr and Mrs Mackenzie, Mr M Dasling, Mr G Campbell, Mr H Herberlein, Mr A L Wilson, Mr and Mrs Wadia, Sergt Richards and 190 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Joshi-leschitia, Lt-Col Milne, Capt Bourke, Mr J Phillimore, Major Forrest, Col Macdonald, Mr Miller, Rev Morton, Mrs Nedon and child, Mr W R and Mrs Stevenson and sister, Capt Cross and 180 deck.

### SIGNALLING BETWEEN MEN-OF-WAR AND MERCHANT SHIPS.

IMPORTANT developments have arisen out of the complaints of admiral Lord Charles Beresford that nine out of eleven British merchant vessels had not replied to signals displayed by H. M. S. "Cæsar." Considerable attention was given to the subsequent correspondence which passed between Lord Charles Beresford and the Merchant Service Guild, as also that between the Guild, and the Board of Trade on the subject. The Guild urged that aliens might conceivably have been in charge of the vessels which did not reply, that British merchant ships were in very many cases neither sufficiently or efficiently manned to enable prompt and proper reply signals being made, and that failing these, the signals of the "Cæsar" were not taken as directed to the merchant ships owing to the frequency of Naval ships signalling between themselves. The Guild have also forwarded to the Board of Trade a large number of cases where the salutes of Merchant vessels have not been answered by Men-of-War, stating that this may have a direct bearing on the subject.

The Guild have lately been informed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, having had under consideration the great importance of communication by signalling between H. M. ships and British merchant vessels, they have decided to appoint a Committee to consider the subject. The President is Rear-Admiral E. H. Gamble, C. B., and the representatives include those of the Admiralty, the Royal Navy, the Royal Naval Reserve, the Board of Trade, Lloyd's and the Shipping Community. The Lords Commissioner informed the Guild that they were desirous of including in the Committee a representative Merchant Captain and accordingly would be much obliged if the Merchant Service Guild would assist them by suggesting the name of a suitable Captain belonging to the Mercantile Marine. To avoid any misunderstanding however, they wished explain that the necessity of limiting the number of the Committee rendered it impracticable for them to invite bodies such as the Guild or Mercantile Marine Service Association to nominate special representatives to sit on the Committee: the therefore Merchant Captain selected would be required to be regarded as the representative of the Merchant Service as a whole. The Guild expressed their thanks to the Lords Commissioners for the honour done them in inviting them to nominate a representative and stated that their nominee was Captain George Rogers, of Liverpool, who had long and wide experience connected with the Merchant Service and would be able to devote himself fully to the important business of the Committee. The Lords Commissioners have now expressed their thanks to the Guild for their assistance in the matter, and Captain George Rogers has been appointed a member of the Committee under notice, which is at present going fully into the subject of signalling both by night and day.

### ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Rodgie s | Hardy | Aden dtd Dec 24 |
| 31 | Arcadia s | Unbit | Aden Dec 29 |
| 31 | Dumra s | Williams | Karachi D c 29 |
| | Sir W T Lewis s | Kelley | Perisaid, Dec 15 |
| | Mohammadi s | Galley | Jedah, Dec 18 |
| | Fenlee s | Christophers | Perisaid, Dec 17 |
| | Kola s | McDiarmid | Persian Gulf, &c |
| | Delhi (Flat) | Macoda | Karachi, Dec 19 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 | Wensleydale s | Sharp | Antwerp |
| 31 | Caledonia s | Tocque | Aden |
| 31 | Lhasa s | Rothwell | Karachi |
| | Grigna s | Anderson | Hull |
| | Hostilius s | Campbell | Amsterdam |
| | Banca s | Ferguson | Kobe |
| Jan. 1 | Imperatrix s | Ghiggo | Trieste, &c |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday:—
Steamer Ashruf, Newby, for Jedah.
" Alama, Peel, for Jedah.
" Bulimba, Kilpatrick, for Persian Gulf.

The steamer W T Lewis, for Liverpool, Marseilles, &c, began to load on Saturday.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Colquhoun arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 30th instant.

The Clan Forbes arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 30th instant.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left Liverpool on the morning of the 30th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ismaila left at Portsaid on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Marmora arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 29th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino has left Aden for Bombay on the 31st ultimo and she is expected to arrive in harbour on the 6th instant at daylight.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem left Trieste for Bombay on the 28th instant and may be expected here on or about the 21st Jan.

The same Co's steamer Carola from Japan left Hongkong for Bombay on the 20th Dec.

### MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

| Dec. | Vessel. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 15 | Bullmouth | Batoum |
| 17 | Pongola | Calcutta |
| 19 | Gracchus | Melbourne |
| 20 | Umkuzi | Natal |
| 20 | Clan Urquhart | Liverpool |
| 25 | Nuddea | Rangoon |
| 29 | Obra | Calcutta |
| 30 | Goorkha | London |
| 30 | Uganda | Rangoon |

### TIBET.

ALLEGED CHINESE CLAIMS.

The "Cologne Gazette" discussing at length the Tibet Mission states that the instructions given to the Special Chinese Envoy from his Government are:—

That commercial relations between India and Tibet are to be arranged with the British Plenipotentiary and the Imperial-Chinese Resident.

2. The British-Tibet Treaty is to be altered into a British-Chinese Treaty, and dated according to the Chinese calendar and not according to the Tibetan calendar.

3. The terms of the British Chinese Treaty are to be such as to avoid giving offence to Russia.

4. The Treaty must not be signed, however much the Lama and England may press for signature, until it is sanctioned by Imperial Edict. After the signing of the Treaty, the general affairs of Tibet are to be thoroughly examined with regard to Constitution. The military defence of the frontiers, the welfare of the people, &c.

But the "Standard" declared:—We are informed on the highest authority that the statements made by the "Cologne Gazette" in regard to difficulties with China over the British-Tibet Convention are unfounded. We understand that not only are our relations with Tibet on an excellent footing, but that there is no prospect of any difficulty being raised by China. It is pointed out that no special Chinese Envoy, such as the "Cologne Gazette" describes, is likely to be on his way to Tibet at this season of the year, when the passes are covered four feet deep in snow. It is probable that the writer of the German article mistook the destination of the Chinese Envoy to India, and, thinking he had been sent to Tibet, proceeded to find for him a purely imaginary character.


FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

SECURITIES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | 93 11-16 | = unchanged |
| 3 do. Rentes | 99⅝ | = + 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan | 105 1-4 | = + 1-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | 85 5-8 | = unchanged |

SILVER—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 28 3-8 | = — 3-16 |
| 2 months hence | 28 | = — 3-16 |
| Spot in New York | 61 1-2 | = — 3-8 |

EXCHANGES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25·15 | = + 1-2 |
| Berlin " | 20·39 | = + 1 1-2 |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 3 per cent | = unchanged |

New York Holidays until Tuesday.

Para Rubber 5 1 3-4 done,

LONDON, DEC. 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 2 5-8 per cent | = — 1-8 |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 2 5-8 per cent | = — 1-8 |
| Call | 3 per cent | = unchanged |
| 6 months sight Fine Trade Bills | 3 1-4 per cent | = — 1-8 |

INTEREST—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day to day loans | 2 3-4 per cent | = unchanged |
| 7 day market loans | 3 1-4 per cent | = do |

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £700,000.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver to Bombay | £ 320,000 |
| Gold do | £ 50,000 |
| Silver to Calcutta | £ 30,000 |
| Gold do | £ 20,000 |

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1 1-2 nominal.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 34 1-2, A.-M., done)
Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-4 D-J value } quiet
Brown 31 1-8 D.-J. buyers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 A. M. sellers quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 8,000. Spot 3 77. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 42,000. Futures closed steady.

| Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 7 0 | 3 8 5 | |
| +3 | +3 | |
| Mar.-April. | April.-May | May.-June. |
| 3 6 9 | 3 7 3 | 3 7 5 |
| +3 | +3 | +3 |
| June-July | July.-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. |
| 3 7 8 | 3 8 1 | 3 8 3 |
| +7 | +7 | +7 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U S Ports | 28,000 |
| Do. last year | 43,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 10,000 |
| Do. do Continent | 31,000 |

In New York—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 6 39+10 |
| Futures, month of December | unquoted |
| Do. do. March | 6 7 6+13 |

In New Orleans—

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 6 12 |
| Futures, month of March | 6 8 4+10 |
| Do. do. June | 6 7 7+9 |
| Tone at close | steady. |

Liverpool is closed for holidays until Tuesday.

COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock in London | Bales. 14,000 |
| Stock in Liverpool | 834,000 |
| Afloat American | 320,000 |
| Week's receipts at U.S. ports | 224,000 |
| " exports to Great Britain | 41,000 |
| " Continent | 117,000 |
| Stock at U.S. ports | 1,009,000 |
| " interior ports | 753,000 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 30th December, 1904:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 12,551 bales. |
| Wheat | 23,127 cwts. |
| Linseed | 3,542 " |
| Rape, Teel and Mustard | 3,511 " |
| Gingelly Seed | 17,018 " |
| Poppyseed | 389 " |
| Cocoanuts | 872 " |
| Castorseed | 278 " |
| Rice | 6,427 " |
| Myrabollams | 3,536 " |
| Cottonseed | 15,859 " |
| Mowraseed | 5 8 " |
| Grain | 4,597 " |
| Jowar | 1,401 " |
| Maize | 2,152 " |

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gold Bullion | Rs. | 6,14,400 |
| Gold Coin | Rs. | 1,80,000 |
| Silver bullion | Rs. | 1,57,667 |

625 Bars Silver.

Ex s s Arcadia from London.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) | 168 | 159 | ... ... | Dec. |
| Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms) | 163 | 153 | ... 25 | Jan. |
| Comravatee description (M.-G.) | 177 | 171 | ... ... | Dec. |
| Comravatee description (M.G.) | 173 | 167 | ... 25 | Jan. |
| Khandeish (M.-G.) | ... | ... | 170 164 | ... Dec |
| Do. do. | ... | ... | 165 159 | 25 Jan. |
| Khanganm fair staple (M-G) | | | | |
| Kamaja do. do. do. | } | | 178 172 | ... ... Dec |
| Akola do. do. do. | } | | 174 168 | ... 25 Jan. |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G) | | | 179 173 | ... ... Dec. |
| Do do. do | | | 176 170 | ... 25 Jan. |
| Broach (M.-G.) | | | 203 | ... ... Mar. |
| Do. (M.-G.) | | | ... ... | 198 15 25 do. |
| Jalgaon (M. G.) | | | ... 172 | 166 ... Dec. |
| Do. (M.-G.) | | | ... 167 | 161 25 Jan. |
| Bengal (M. G.) | ... | ... | 173 | 163 ... ... Dec. |
| Do. | ... | ... | 167 | 157 ... 25 Jan. |
| Sind-Punjab | ... | ... | 173 | 163 ... ... Dec. |
| Do. | ... | ... | 167 | 157 ... 25 Jan. |
| Nagpur and Kamptee | ... | | 181 | 175 ... ... Dec. |
| Do. | ... | ... | 177 | 171 ... 25 Jan. |

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed | quiet |
| Surats | quiet |
| Good Bhowanuggur | |
| The Manchester Market has been | quiet but steady |
| 2 1-2 per cent Consols | 93 11-16 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | 97 3-4 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan | 105 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers | 85 5-8 |
| Bar silver | 28 3-16 |

The sum of about £700,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.


To Cure Horse Ailments

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Backs, Sore Shoulders, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Mud Rash and Cracked Heels in Horses (see Veterinary Book on bottle).

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

GICLMA—HARRIS-BURLAND—Dec 12, at S S Philip and James, Oxford, F W H, son of the late Rev A Giolma, rector of Ponce, Porto Rico, W I, to Ione Mary, daughter of the late Major-Gen W Harrie-Burland of the 19th (Yorkshire) Regt.

GREEN—ISAIT—Dec 6, at St Margaret's Church, Rochester Capt A F U Green, R A, son of Col A O Green, R E, of Camberley, to Alice, daughter of J T and C R Isitt Rochester, Kent.

MONSELL—EYRES—Dec 5, at St Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, Lieut, B M Monsell, R N, son of Lieut-Col B J Monsell, to Caroline Mary Sybil, daughter of the late H W Eyres and Mrs Eyres, of Dumbleton Hall, Evesham.

SHORTLAND—ROBINSON—Dec 7, at St Mary's Kilburn, G V N Shortland district engineer, Bengal-Nagpore Railway, son of Col Shortland, R A, retired, to Gladwys (Brownie), daughter of Professor Robinson, of Boundary Road, Hampstead.

WESTROPP—SHOTTON—Dec 8, at Holy Trinity Church Kensington Gore, A S A Westropp, of the Indian Civil Service, son of Major-Gen C R C Westropp, Indian Army to Helen Mary Shotton, daughter of the late E Shotton.

DEATHS.

CHARRINGTON—Dec 11, at Herndon House, Hertfordshire S Charrington, M P, aged 56.

CHITTY—Dec 5, at Folkstone Road, General W T Chitty, Bombay Staff Corps, son of the late C Chitty, of Muntham, Sussex, aged 78.

EDWARDS—Dec 5, at Wicklesham, Faringdon, C G Edwards, a Lambourne Place, Berks, late 2nd West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cav, son of the late Sir H Edwards, Bart, C B, of Pyenest, Halifax, aged 61.

HOBHOUSE—Dec 6, at Bruton Street, Right Hon A Lord Hobhouse, K C S I, aged 85.

HUGHES—Dec 13, at Guildford, Ada Elizabeth, wife of Col E Hughes, C B, C M G, late Army Service Corps, aged 59.

MIRFIELD—Dec 10, at Gloucester Terrace, J W Mirfield, of Oriental Club and lately of Calcutta.

WRAY—Dec 12, at Pelham Street South Kensington, C F, son of the late Lieut-Gen E Wray, C B, R A (Bombay).

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KIRTIKAR—(New Year's Day), 1st January, 1905, at 4-15 a. m., at Thakore war Road, Bombay, Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, Solicitor, aged 58 years. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRIMELLE—Dec 30, at Lahore, the wife of Captain J Frimelle, of a son.

MANNERS—Dec 28, at Pecinabee, Motihari, Champarun, the wife of Rodney Manners, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BLADEN-TAYLOR—Dec 18, in camp, at Muzaffarpur, Mr Charles O Bladen-Taylor, of the Residency, Nepal, aged 48 years, 8 months and 25 days. After a long and lingering illness (Calcutta papers, please copy.)

PASSY—Dec 2, at Rawalpindi, Lieut-Col Henry Everard Passy, aged 50 years.


PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S

"CLOVERINE."

RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m, Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water 8 2m., 9·22a. Low water, 2·17m., 2·30a.

Banks closed: New Year's holidays.

Parade of troops in Garrison, general parade ground, 7 a.m.

Delhi Motor Trials conclude.

Warren's Circus, 9 p. m.

Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p. m.


A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—Bhugla Surti, a coachman in the employ of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharumsee, residing at Hornby Road, Fort, was driving his master's carriage along Girgaum Back Road on Friday last when the horse shied and knocked down a Hindu girl named Mohanbai, aged nine years. She sustained a fracture of the nose and other severe injuries and was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital where she is being treated.

DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.—The cars taking part in the great reliability race from Delhi to Bombay are expected to reach Bombay at Vincent Road, about 3 p. m., whence they will, in company with the other motorists and cyclists, proceed in a procession to the Taj Mahal Hotel. Especial Police arrangements will be made to keep the roads clear and the public are asked by the Police Commissioner in a notice in our Advertisement columns not to bring any restive horses on to the roads along the route between the hours of 3 30 and 4-45 p. m.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Abdul Kadar, a Mahomedan, was charged with theft as a servant of a coat containing a gold watch and chain, gold buttons and other articles of the respective value of Rs. 105, the property of his master Haji Suleman Adam, residing in a bungalow at Mahim. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to seven months' rigorous imprisonment.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A QUARRY HOLE.—Succaram Khundoo and Vithu Succaram, both labourers, were engaged in a quarry hole at Sewree on Friday last, when a portion of one of the side walls of the quarry collapsed, and a quantity of earth fell on both the labourers. Succaram sustained a fracture of the left ankle and several other injuries, while Vithu escaped with but slight bruises. Both were removed to the J. J. Hospital where Succaram has been detained for treatment while Vithu was treated and allowed to go home.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding, the Band of the 113th Infantry will play the following programme of music at Messrs. Green and Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant during Dinner hours to-day:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| March | Last Stand | N H Myddleton | |
| Lancers | Up West | W Williams | |
| Valse | Annie | W Horton | |
| Selection | The Waterloo ball party | Thos Eidgood | |
| Mazurka | The Lalla Rookh | E Kitling | |
| Valse | Elchatte | Rodolph Herger | |
| Barn Dance | Uncle Tom | Leaps Lacoste | |
| Galop | Wonentrunken | C Faust | |

UNLICENSED SALE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector Vellcoe of the Abkari Department, charged Kanu Mahadoo, a Hindu, with selling toddy without a license from the Collector of Abkari. In consequence of information received, the Abkari Inspector sent one of his peons to the accused man to purchase toddy from his house. The latter sold toddy to the two men [illegible] and the money. He was then arrested and sent [illegible] whom the money was recovered from him. The accused was fined Rs. 40.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be played by the band of Bradley's Rifles at the Exhibition garden:—

1st Programme from 5 to 6 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Shoreham | Rimmer |
| Overture | Paragraph III | Lake |
| Selection | In Camp | Rimmer |
| Valse | Fairy Voices | Rimmer |
| Aria | Lucia de Lammermoor | Verdi |
| Polka (Piccolo Solo) | Pan oon | Rimmer |

2nd Programme, from 6 to 7 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Shoreham | Rimmer |
| Overture | Der Koenige Lieutenant | Lake |
| Valse | A mail of Pearls | Lee Lane |
| Selection | Maritana | Wallace |
| Song | Good bye | Tosti |
| Finale | Belisario | Donizetti |

SUICIDE OF A MAHOMEDAN YOUTH.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital on Saturday last, on view of the body of Jannabmed Futtehmahomed, a Mahomedan aged twenty-five years. Deceased was a dealer in milk and kept a shop at Sydownie. for last two wives, three years ago, Jannabmed was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate for kidnapping a girl named Balakram. Since his release from jail he had been living with the girl, latterly he asked his father to be permitted to live with him. But the father declined to admit the girl in his house. On Friday last the deceased was found lying unconscious in his shop and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that he had been suffering from the effects of opium poisoning and he died in the evening. A verdict of suicide by opium was recorded.

RADIUM AT THE EXHIBITION.—The wonderful substance "Radium" the discovery of which has caused such a stir in the scientific world possesses properties more wonderful than those of the X rays and is a substance of great scientific interest not only on account of its extreme rarity, but on account of its possessing properties which make it the most wonderful substance in the Chemical World. Messrs. Kemp and Co. have placed an exhibit of Radium in their Exhibition at the oval and it should prove of great interest to medical men and all others who are thus afforded a unique opportunity of seeing the first exhibit of such a rare and interesting character. Considering there is not an ounce of Radium in existence and taking into consideration the enormous cost of this substance the opportunity of seeing even a small portion will undoubtedly be greatly appreciated by all engaged in medical and scientific operations. Radium is at present in its infancy what will be the outcome of its application in the future remains to be seen, already some remarkable results have been achieved in "Lupus", the Radium rays being used to effect cures. The great cost and scarcity of the substance have however up-to-the present prevented any large field of experimental work, but there is no doubt its future application will achieve great results in the medical world. Even with the small quantities which Messrs. Kemp and Co. have secured at great cost the rays can be fully demonstrated and the exhibit is one of extremely interesting character.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ELPHINSTONE C.C.

A match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Elphinstone C. C. was played on the ground of the former on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Elphinstone C. C. by 52 runs, the last Gymkhana wicket falling just on time. The home team was not by any means a representative one neither Aston, Cheetham, Coomtis, Ainsworth, or Langhorne being able to play. Romboll, who took five wickets for 53 runs, bowled extremely well. The following are the scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr S F Mistri, b Rumboll | 5 |
| Mr B C Mashliwalla, c McDowell, b Rumboll | 1 |
| Mr K B Mistri, c Cumverbatch, b Vans Agnew | 12 |
| Mr D Raja (senior), run out | 9 |
| Mr Elchidana, c Cumverbatch, b Rumboll | 31 |
| Mr J Mashliwalla, c Selby, b Rumboll | 19 |
| Mr M B Sanyana, run out | 7 |
| Mr B Saithna, b w Rumboll | 0 |
| Mr Polishwalla, not out | 12 |
| Mr J F Vensigar, did not bat | 0 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 108 |

(Innings declared closed.)

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Cumverbatch, c Elchidana, b Vensigar | 4 |
| Mr Powell, not out | 13 |
| Mr Gilbert, b Vensigar | 2 |
| Capt. Vans Agnew, c Polishwalla b Elchidana | 15 |
| Mr Rumboll, c Polishwalla, b Elchidana | 8 |
| Mr Selby, b Vensigar | 14 |
| Mr Milne, c Mashliwalla, b Vensigar | 20 |
| Mr McDowell, b Mistri | 4 |
| Capt. Macdonald, b Polishwalla | 10 |
| Mr Fisher, c Sanjana, b Polishwalla | 0 |
| Mr Lees, c Mashliwalla, b Vensigar | 11 |
| Extras | 9 |
| Total | 116 |

### LAHORE GYMKHANA C. vs. THE INTERNATIONAL C. C.

A two days' Cricket Match was played between the above Clubs on Wednesday and Thursday, the 28th and 29th December, on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana ground, which the Secretary of the Gymkhana had kindly lent for the purpose and resulted in a draw. For the International Cricket Club, Mr. S. Baloo, brother of the famous Hindu bowler Mr. P. Baloo, scored 103 runs in the 2nd innings and also secured 5 of the opponents' wickets for 89 runs. Following are the full scores:—

THE INTERNATIONAL C. C.

| | 1st Innings. | | 2nd Innings. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mr Masurker b Salemahomed | 8 | b Barkatram | 1 | |
| Mr S G Pathare b do | 33 | c N Elahi b Barkatram | 17 | |
| Mr Diwekar (jr) L-b-w Melaram | 11 | b Barkatram | 0 | |
| Mr C M Alli b Salemahomed | 19 | c N Elahi b Salemahomed | 16 | |
| Mr C Tamboowala b Melaram | 7 | b Bhagwandas | 9 | |
| Mr L Baloo b Abdulsaan b Barkatram | 24 | c and b Barkatram | 103 | |
| Mr V Baloo b Barkatram | 27 | b Barkatram | 6 | |
| Mr Sulmanji b do | 0 | St N Elahi b Barkatram | 2 | |
| Mr Mody b do | 4 | b Barkatram | 34 | |
| Mr Joshi b do | 7 | not out | 3 | |
| Mr Fidali not out | 3 | did not bat | | |
| Extras | 11 | Extras | 18 | |
| Total | 168 | Total for 9 wickets | 264 | |

LAHORE GYMKHANA CLUB.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Saligram c Pathare b Tamboowala | 13 |
| Mr Hamkinson b Alli | 16 |
| Mr Salawal Roy b Alli | 39 |
| Mr Melaram c Pathare b S Baloo | 30 |
| Mr Manekchand c Mody b S Baloo | 28 |
| Mr Nur Elahi c and b Alli | 13 |
| Mr Barkatram b S Baloo | 33 |
| Mr Bhagwandas b Baloo | 31 |
| Mr Bisheshe Nath b Fidali | 29 |
| Mr Mahomed Ismail | 15 |
| Mr A N Purbhoo c Baloo b S Baloo | 5 |
| Extras | 15 |
| Total | 294 |

## BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race—Allowances and Result of the Race sailed at 3-10 p m on Saturday, the 31st December 1904.

| Names of Boats | Time Allowances | Entered by | Time of Arrival. H. M. S. | Corrected Time. H. M. S. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trixie | 2 39 | Mr A M Monteath | 5 51 50 | 2 40 17 |
| Pixie | 2 39 | Mr R N Sanjana | Did not start | |
| Sayonara | 15 41 | Maj-Curtis R A M C | 5 42 15 | 2 24 11 |
| Joan | 31 48 | Capt H S Black R I M | 5 55 43 | 2 18 55 |
| Janetta | Scratch | Officers R N | 5 36 42 | 2 29 17 |

From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard round Sunk Rock leaving it to Starboard round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and thence to Committee Vessel.

Time limit 6 p m Course No 6 = 10·6 miles.

Tenth Class and Handicap Race—Allowances and Result of

"LALIMLI"

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BOMBAY,
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CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JAN. 2, 1905.

## MOSQUITOES AND MALARIA.

THE discovery of the fact that the Mosquito is the transmitter of malaria has stimulated research into the habits of these insects, and we have before us the latest work dealing with the malaria-carrying mosquitoes of this country. In the "Anopheles Mosquitoes of India" Captains James and Liston, of the Indian Medical Service, give a full account of those species of anopheles that have so far been found in India. The book is written more particularly for students of tropical medicine, but malaria insinuates itself so unpleasantly into the lives of most people in India that a good account of the insects by means of which it is spread should prove of general interest. The authors state that they have attempted to treat the subject clearly and to describe the different species in such a manner that any specimen which may be encountered will be easily identified. A perusal of the book will show that they have succeeded admirably. The book is divided into two parts; general and systematic, and in Chapter I. is given a good general account of mosquitoes and of the families into which they have been grouped. Of these families the most important are the Anophelina and the Culicina, which contain all the species of mosquitoes, known to be connected with the transmission of disease. In the former are included all the mosquitoes known as "Anopheles," the malaria carriers; and in the latter most of the mosquitoes known as "Culex" which are responsible for the spread of yellow fever, and probably of elephantiasis. A clear and full account of the differences between the eggs, larvæ, and mature insects of Anopheles and Culex is given, so that any one can readily learn to discriminate between the two. The anatomy of the mosquito is next fully and carefully described and all essential points are well illustrated. Chapter II deals in a methodical and lucid way with the collection, mounting, examination, and identification of anopheles mosquitoes and their larvæ.

In Chapter III the habits of Indian Anopheles are described, and it is noted that anopheles mosquitoes have been shown to be present in all parts of India, where careful search for them has been made; they have been found even in places 6,000ft. or 7,000ft. above sea level. The authors consider that the general belief that the range of flight of anopheles is very limited, and that they do not disperse to any considerable distance from their breeding places is probably not well founded, and that consequently the task of materially reducing the number of anopheles in any place is one of great magnitude. The breeding places of anopheles are next dealt with, and include pools, marshes, running streams, household receptacles for water, rice fields, wells etc.; in fact may be said that, although each species appears to have its own favourite breeding place, they will nearly all breed in any water if the particular kind they favour is not available. Chapter IV gives an account of the classification of Anopheles adopted by the authors, and ends the first part of the book. Part II gives systematic descriptions of the Anopheles mosquitoes found in India; the larvæ and wing scales are well illustrated in this part of the text, and the book concludes with fourteen coloured plates, each one showing on a large scale the adult female insect in one of the fourteen best known species. The plates are preceded by a descriptive diagram of the anatomy of the female anopheles. These plates, which have been beautifully drawn by Dr. D. A. Turkhud of Bombay, are a marked feature of the book, and nothing in any way like them is to be found, so far as we are aware, in any other work dealing with mosquitoes. The publishers are to be congratulated on the way they have reproduced Dr Turkhud's drawings. The book is undoubtedly the best work of its kind on the malaria-carrying mosquitoes of India, and is so clearly written and well illustrated that it can be read with profit, even by those who have had no scientific training.

A second book dealing to a large extent with mosquitoes has reached us; it is the "First Report of the Welcome Research Laboratories at the Gordon Memorial College, Khartoum." The establishment of such laboratories in such a place shows how fast the world is moving along the path of scientific progress. The feature of interest in the Report is the description by Dr. Andrew Balfour, the Director of the Laboratories, of the methods adopted in an attempt to rid Khartoum of mosquitoes. The insects were found to be breeding freely in wells, garden tanks, both waste pits and water filters; and in the holds, tanks, cisterns and engine rooms of the river steamers. Fortunately most of the wells in the town are not used for drinking purposes, and owing to the slight rainfall swamps, ditches, and pools and pools of water in the streets do not occur, nor is water found in empty cases, old bottles, broken crockery and other receptacles, as it is in India during the rains. Crude petroleum was systematically applied to water in which mosquito larvæ were found, and this was effectual in destroying them in less than 48 hours. The result of the periodical oiling of the breeding places appears to have been very gratifying, as at the end of the year very few larvæ were to be found in any part of the town. The account here given is one more example of what can be done by systematic efforts in ridding a place of mosquitoes where the conditions for making such efforts are favourable, but unfortunately in India there are only too many places where such conditions do not prevail, and the task in this country is one which must be undertaken in a thoroughgoing way, and with the knowledge that considerable sums of money must be expended in many cases if good and permanent results are to be obtained.

THE CABINET AND THE COMMONS.

MR. SIDNEY LOW, in his "Governance of England," challenges the statement of the Duke of Devonshire to the effect that Parliament does actually and practically govern England, Scotland, and Ireland. Mr. Low contends that the House of Commons as a body no longer speaks with the authority which it formerly possessed, that it is less respected by the people in general, and that to this extent its control over the Government is weakened, while the Government itself is strengthened in proportion. Suppose, writes Mr. Low, that in 1886, Mr. Gladstone had tabled his Home Rule Bill before the nation on Feb. 1, by means of the Queen's printers and had announced that on the last day of July that Bill, with such alterations as Ministers might be inclined to make in it, should be sent to the House of Lords. Says Mr. Low: "One may be inclined to ask what difference in the general result this would have produced. The Bill would have been before the country for six months; it would have been discussed, criticised, turned inside-out, defended by the supporters, riddled and bombarded by its opponents, in the newspapers, in the magazines, and on the platform. The vigorous speeches of the front Opposition Bench would have had quite as much effect on the mind of the nation, and on the minds of Ministers, if they had been delivered at public meetings; and scores of other members, who never found a chance of speaking on the measure in the House, would have had leisure and opportunity to talk about it to the country." Public opinion has a more powerful restraining influence than the House of Commons. But it cannot make itself felt except through the Commons and that it undoubtedly does, whatever Mr. Low may say and that being so, the Commons must stand, but the people must insist upon its doing its duty, and regaining public respect if it has indeed lost it. Mr. Low describes party strife. He reminds us in writing of this subject, that "both Parties have passed and repassed one another, and have [illegible] places and influence; each by turn has had its phases of Protection and Free Trade, Imperialism and insularity, democracy and oligarchy Socialism and individualism. During the first three quarters of the Eighteenth Century, and down to the accession to power of William Pitt, the Tories, with some justice", he continues "boasted that they were the representatives of popular rights and national interests as against the aristocratic Whig cliques; and until the outbreak of the great war with France, it was the Whigs who were usually the Party of foreign adventure and expansion, while the Tories had rather a stronger leaning towards peace and retrenchment and economic progress, Political reform has never been a Liberal monopoly; and social reform has found its champions at least as often in the Conservative ranks as in those of their rivals. On the other hand, the Conservatives until the Beaconsfield Ministry of 1874, were not specially identified with the maintenance of the Empire; and in the 'fifties and 'sixties, under Lord Derby and Disraeli himself, they were less ardent vindicators of English pretensions abroad than the dominant section of the Liberals under Palmerston." To stick to a party therefore, simply because it is the party a member joined is absurd. He must aim at principles, not party, and the House will soon regain whatever respect it has lost, both with the Cabinet and with the people.

THE BILLIARDS CHAMPION.

THE week last mail left was we notice from the house papers a stirring one to the amateur of billiards, for it saw the return of Mr. John Roberts to something like the form that used to make the billiard table a kind of Spanish Main with Mr. Roberts as Spain. On the 29th ultimo he finished the highest break made this season, and on the following Saturday night, without doing anything so sensational, he scored at a pace at which no other player could, as the sporting reports say, live. Billiards is far from the greatest of games; but Dr. Johnson spoke with his usual good sense when he valued the man who could ride three horses at once—because it showed how far human skill could go. To see how Mr. Roberts, at his best, could carry in his mind the swiftly varying relative position of three constantly shifting balls must have been to conceive a higher opinion of the possibilities of a certain kind of mental quickness and precision. Besides, hard as this may be on other competitors, the on looker's mind is irrisistibly piqued and pleased by the idea of any extraordinary individual pre-eminence in any kind of skill. Everybody was sorry when Dr. Grace ceased to be head and shoulders above all other cricketers, or when it was found that Hanlon, the once wonderful Canadian sculler, could no longer play with any opponent in the world. The effortless supremacy of an Eclipse may not be the best thing for sport, but certainly it appeals to the imagination; if Mr. Roberts, who is almost as well known in India as in England, can bring back the time when he bestirred the billiard world like a Colossus, people would be very glad.

A PLAGUE OF DOG FISH.

WE see from reports in the home papers to hand by last mail, that the Cornish pilchard fishery, employing some fifteen hundred fishermen, has been stopped by a vast school of dog fish. The school according to the fishermen was miles long and "as thick as the depth of the sea." While it remained, in Cornish waters it is useless to attempt to fish, for the dog-fish tear the nets to pieces and bite away the corks, and mark any fish taken by snapping at them in the net. Dog-fish are small sharks about two feet long, and they are called dog-fish because they hunt in packs. They are common in temperate latitudes, and though they seldom appear in such vast swarms as in 1858 or the present case, they are never other than a nuisance to the fisheries. They are unpleasant fish to handle, for they have two dorsal spikes (called "picks"), as sharp as the spines of a perch, which they use with great effect. We fear that there is no remedy for the present plague of them because the explosion of dynamite would do as much harm as good, and no other method is sufficiently lethal. Dog-fish are not very good eating, but we are, however, a little surprised that the fishermen do not make some attempt to turn them to profit. They yield a small quantity of good clear oil which would well repay the factor for the cost of the fuel necessary to boil them down. Their dead bodies, if good for nothing else, at least make good manure; and in America, where the plague is as great, there are factories along the coasts where the oil is extracted and the offal shipped to the farmers. We gather that many of the Cornish fishermen regard the present manifestation as a judgment. They have long feared that the colonies of artists established on the coast to paint the sea would bring some such plague upon them by their scandalous way of sketching on Sunday afternoons.

WITH to-day's issue we distribute our annual Sheet Almanac which is replete with local information.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer Caledonia was Sir Herbert Stephen.

AMONG the passengers who arrived here on Saturday from Europe by the P. and O. Co's Mail steamer Arcadia were Prince J. Gackwar and Lady Mary Lygon.

SIR EDWARD LAW will leave Calcutta about the middle of January, visiting the Straits Settlements before proceeding Home.

THE R.I.M.S. Canning left Rangoon on 26th December, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 5th proximo with the following on board:—8 officers, 2 ladies, 3 children, 175 European details, 6 women, 9 children and 16 followers.

THE appointment of Colonel Sir J. R. L. Macdonald to succeed General Leach in command of the Presidency Brigade at Fort William is a fitting reward for work done in Tibet. The troops which formed the escort of the late Mission will appreciate the compliment paid to their leader.

LIEUTENANT-General Sir Alfred Gaselee, accompanied by Colonel M. H. S. Grover, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Captain Pell, Assistant Military Secretary, will leave Agra for Calcutta on the 2nd January, and will visit the stations of Buxa, Cuttack, Ranchi, and Dinapore, returning to Agra about the 20th January.

DURING the year now closing the East Indian Railway have earned 785 lakhs of rupees, in spite of the fact that the lowering of rates for the carriage of coal means a nominal loss of 27 lakhs. The following are some of the returns: Passengers carried, 24 millions; coal and ordinary merchandise, about 6 million tons in each case.

LAST year two Nagas living in British territory were killed by villagers of the Mazang Jami Valley beyond the Dikha River. A party of military police, about 100 strong, has been ordered to leave Mokokchang early this month to exact punishment of this murder of British subjects. A small survey party will be sent, as the Patkoi range in the neighbourhood of Mazung Jami has never been surveyed. Mokokchang is some seventy miles due north of Kohima in the Naga Hills.

A SOMEWHAT sensational story has been published in one of the Calcutta native papers regarding an alleged assault upon the Commissioner of Jubbulpore. We understand, says the "Pioneer," the facts of the case are as follows: Mr. Fox Strangways and his brothers camped at Maholi on the 16th December, and on the evening of that day they were hustled and threatened by a large party of Kosthas, some of whom were drunk and others sober. Thanks to the Commissioner's knowledge of the people and their language the result was not serious. Later on a number of the Kosthas were arrested and severe sentences were passed upon the sober men.

WITH characteristic mildness of humour the "Pall Mall Gazette" observes:—"A solicitor, as far as we know, is the only person who is explicitly ruled a gentleman by Act of Parliament—which proves according to an aggrieved client, that if Parliament cannot turn a man into a woman, it has equally miraculous powers." This is not half so witty as the answere of the man to whom a solicitor said, "Sir, I am gentleman by Act of Parliament." Tow hichthe other replied: "Aye, nothing short o, that could make you one."

THE "Westminster Gazette" notes:—Mr. L. J. Maxse was speaking to the Compatriot's Club on the subject of The Colonial Offer. We note that there is at least one Compatriot who is as thoughtful as he is brilliant, but, as non-Compatriots, we cannot say that Mr. Maxse's lecture seems to us to prove the existence of the offer. When we say Produce the offer, it is not enough to show us something which proves that the Colonies have proposed something preferential. What is wanted is evidence that the Colonies have offered us something for which the mother-country can fairly be called upon to pay—the word is Mr. Chamberlain's. It is Mr. Chamberlain himself also who says that the Colonies will be willing, if we tax our food as he suggests, to give us equal measure in return. We want the evidence of that equal measure, for which it is right we should pay, and we cannot find that Mr. Maxse supplies it. True that he deprecates undue stress on a colonial offer, since he is in any case, in favour of colonial preference, even with the Colonies indifferent. But that is not what Mr. Chamberlain has proposed to us.

THE "Times" correspondent at Paris wrote on Dec. 11:—How long the Combes Ministry will be able to withstand the repeated onslaughts of the Opposition supported by the Clerical Republicans it is impossible to say. Meanwhile its position was discribed in the "Eclair" last week by a witty Parisian journalist, M. Henri Marot, who drew a parallel between the present situation of the French Ministry and that of Port Arthur which is so appropriate and so characteristic of light Paris journalism that I seize this opportunity of putting it before your readers. He says:—"Port Arthur has not fallen. Neither has the Combes Ministry. These two fortresses resist all assaults. Every day it is said that it will be for to-morrow. It demain, dest four demain encore. Every month it is announced that before the end of it the fortress will surrender, and when the end of the month does come the two fortresses are seen through the fog to be still standing. Port Arthur is besieged by shot and shell. The Ministry is besieged by a fire of words. In that it resembles Jericho, which was taken by the blast of trumpets. Shrewder than the people of Jericho, who failed to oppose bugles to the trumpets of the Hebrews, the the Ministry uses its bugles, which blow louder than the trumpets on the other side. Thus the walls do not know which to listen to, and have made up their minds not to give way at all."

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

### NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

THE Paris correspondent of the "Times" states (Dec. 14):—

The Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea incident will probably hold its first sitting next Tuesday. It will meet in the large drawing-room on the ground floor at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The first task of the Commission will be the choice of a fifth delegate. If the delegates themselves come to an agreement, it is expected that, out of deference for the Emperor of Austria, an Austrian admiral will be nominated. After one or two sittings, which will be devoted to providing for the working organisation, it is believed that the Commission will adjourn till after Christmas holidays and meet again in the beginning of January. Nothing seems yet to have been decided as to whether its sittings will be public or not.

The "Standard correspondent says":—The first sitting will be held with closed doors, as the Commission will on that occasion have to decide on its procedure, and especially, the question of the publicity or secrecy of its proceedings.

The telegram published by the "Standard" from its Copenhagen correspondent See Far East—War Diary, Dec. 15 concerning the North Sea incident, has attracted great attention here.

A Reuter telegram from New York states that Rear-Admiral Davis, the United States member of the North Sea Commission, sailed on the Red Star liner Finland on Saturday. He is going direct to Paris from Dover, where the liner calls.

BLACK SEA FLEET.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Dec. 14.

According to a report current in naval circles during the last few days, the proposal to despatch the Black Sea Squadron to the Far East did not come from the Imperial Government but from the Admiralty clique, at whose direc- instance the privateers "Smalensk" and "Peterburg" were sent on their raiding cruises. The moving factor in the agitation was Grand Ducal Influence.

PEACE CONFERENCE AND ARBITRATION.

The New York correspondent of the "Times" telegraphs:—

Official confirmation of Japan's readiness to take part in the President's proposed new Hague Conference comes from Tokio. This is on condition that the Conference adopts no measure affecting the present war. It is the Japanese Foreign Office which now issues this statement, of which the substance known to the State Department, has already been telegraphed to you. But in presence of Russian's refusal, the meeting of the Conference is problematical.

Washington, Dec. 12 (Reuter).—The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty was signed here today by Mr. Hay, State Secretary, and Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador. It follow on lines of the Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty. The "Times" correspondent adds:—There is a great hope that the treaty will be ratified by the Senate, but it is nevertheless this treaty, beyond all other similar treaties, to which certain Senators, as I lately telegraphed, object. Their objections are not necessarily final, still less fatal, but they may prove serious, because it is thought that the Panama Canal may in certain matters be affected.

Washington, Dec. 14 (Reuter).—Russia has submitted to United State Government a draft of an arbitration treaty between the two Powers, couched in a new form, which Russia is willing to sign. As the Ruslan draft differs radically from that suggested by Mr. Hay, the negotiations will require some time.

Mr. Hay and Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, to-day signed the Italo-American Arbitration Treaty. The treaty is identical with the other arbitration treaties concluded by America with European Powers.

Vienna, Dec. 9.—As indicated by Count von Bulow's statement in the Reichstag to-day, the negotiations between Austria-Hungary and Germany for a new commercial treaty are about to be resumed.

A Reuter despatch from Rome (Dec. 12) says:—In the Chamber to-day Signor Santini presented an interpellation seeking to know the opinion of the Minister for Foregin Affairs as to whether the moment was opportune for Italy to assume the initiative in bringing about an international conference to codify existing practices governing the use of mines and submarine weapons generally in naval warfare.

Signor Tittoni laid stress on the fact that Italy's relations with Russia were at present excellent, and he meant to preserve them unchanged. Nevertheless, in future conferences, Italy would act in accordance with her traditional regard for humanitarian aspirations.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

Melbourne, Dec. 9 (Reuter).—With reference to the discriminating action of Germany in the Marshall Islands in favour of German trade, Reid, the Federal Premier, has drawn the attention of the Imperial Government to the Berlin Convention, and has suggested a reversion to the "status quo," pending the settlement of the question.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Dec. 14:—

Professor Frederic Paulsen the well known publicist, contributes an article to the current number of the "Rundschau" on Anglo-German Relations. Professor Paulsen has written the article for the express purpose of denying, with all possible emphasis, that the anti-British views, recently set forth in various German publications, are shared by the majority of the German nation. The writer refers, in particular, to Augustus Niemann's novel, "German Dreams," which tells the story of the destruction of the British Empire by a coalition of Germany Russian and France under the leadership of the German Emperor.

"I deny absolutely that this is really the dream of the German nation," says Paulsen. It is true that the enthusiastic admiration of England which prevailed in Germany in the middle of the 19th century has decreased, but it is a gross libel on Germany to assert that the Germans desire to wage war against Great Britain in order to strengthen their own position in the world. Germany desires to live and prosper side by side with England, and to maintain and develop her power, this being the natural ambition of every Progressive nation. For this reason Germany desires to be strong, and the mistress of her own destiny."

Professor Paulsen further holds that Great Britain and Germany are politically necessary to one another. Great Britain, as the predominant naval power, requires a strong military power to support her, while Germany, as a great military power, has in Great Britain's Navy to supplement their own land forces. Great Britain should not regard the increase in the German Navy as a menace to herself one more than Germany should regard an increase in the British Army.

Professor Paulsen concludes with an apology for Germany's extremely friendly attitude towards Russia. "A nation is not free to choose its neighbours, and is consequently not unfettered in the choice of its friends. Russia's geographical position renders it necessary for Germany to cultivate good relations with her. The English should not forget this; and moreover, they should remember that they as a nation can do more than any other in enabling Germany to have free choice of her friends." By this the writer means that the German nation would prefer to cultivate a close friendship with Great Britain than with Russia but that if the English people reject German advances, Germany will necessarily look to her Eastern neighbour for consolation.

FRANCE AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

PROTEST BY AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne Dec. 9 (Reuter).—Mr. Reid, the Federal Premier, has requested Lord Northcote, the Governor-General, to protest against the suggested annexation of the New Hebrides by France.

The "Standard says":—

Inquiry, at the Colonial Office on the subject of the above telegram was met by the statement that nothing had as yet been received there on the subject, and the opinion seemed to be that the despatch was possibly only a rumour. However this may be, it seems certain that ever since 1886, when only the strong protests of the Australian Premiers prevented the British Government from acquiescing in the occupation of the islands by the French, the Colonial Party of that nation have consistently endeavoured to reverse the decision. At present the Islands are under the charge of a Joint board of English and French naval officers, whose duties are to protect the lives of the white population and generally to keep order, and in 1902 British and French Residents were appointed. The Islands are stated to be of some considerable importance, chiefly owing to the fact that they lie close to the main route of trade to North America, and the Fiji Islands, and within 1,000 miles of the Australian coast. It is said that the French policy is now to press for a partition of these islands in accordance with the weight of the commercial interests of each nation. As matters stand at present, the French have a slight preponderance in population, and possibly in holdings of alienated land; and it is perhaps these claims that have given rise to the despatch mentioned above and the fact that a Land Titles Commission is about to investigate the titles to land.

# PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

## DEFENDERS IN STRAITS.

## FEAR OF MINES.

## ADMIRAL TOGO PREPARING PLANS.

## REFUSES ADDRESS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a message from Chifu, which says that a messenger arrived from Dalny, states the Russians have abandoned the new Town at Port Arthur, which was destroyed by the Japanese fire.

The Japanese are unable to occupy the new town for fear of mines.

Reuter (Tokio) says that on the occasion of a Naval funeral, Admiral Togo delivered an eloquent address to the spirits of his comrades fallen at Port Arthur.

He has declined the reception offered to him by the Tokio Municipality on the ground that the time is not ripe for such ceremony.

He is now mainly engaged conferring with the naval staff regarding future plans.

Reuter (Port Said) wires that Admiral Botrovesky's squadron consisting of the Oleg, the Izuourud the Rion, the Dnieper and five destroyers is expected there early next week.

The German Red Cross Expedition leaves Genoa for Tokio on the 13th January.

## AFFAIRS IN SEOUL.

The political situation at Seoul is very difficult. Several political meetings have been held lately and a serious riot caused by pro-Japanese in front of the Palace. Twelve of the rioters were shot by the Korean Guards. Further rioting is expected. The streets are filled with Japanese Gendarmes.

## THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY COMMISSION.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

Admiral Kaznakoff was replaced on the Inquiry Commission on the ground of age and ill health.

## REFORM MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

### Further Official Interference.

### RAILWAY OUTRAGES IN POLAND.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

It is semi-officially announced at St. Petersburg that there have been three outrages on the railways in Poland and two bridges have been badly damaged.

The guards along the lines have been reinforced.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

The Provincial authorities in Russia are taking measures to prevent liberal banquets being held which are a cloak to reform meetings.

## BREACH OF CHINESE NEUTRALITY.

### Refusal to Protect Russians.

Shanghai says that the Waiwupu has directed the Taotai to notify the Russian Consul that unless he replies to the application for the surrender of the Russian sailor, who murdered a Chinaman, it is apparent that a serious breach of Chinese neutrality is intended and China will, no longer, undertake to protect the Russians in a Chinese harbour against the Japanese.

## THE RISE IN SILVER.

### Due to Mexico and China.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

Experts attribute the rise in silver to the war to Mexican monetary reform, to the purchases made [illegible] of silver in the East and to America's increasing trade with China.

## JAPANESE WRESTLING.

President Roosevelt cordially approves the decision to teach Japanese wrestling at the Naval Academy.

## REVENUE RETURNS.

The revenue for the quarter ending 31st December shows an increase of £1,355,346. The revenue from 1st April to 31st December still show a decrease of £1,643,791 as compared with last year.

## TEA AUCTION IN LIVERPOOL.

The first tea auction that has taken place at Liverpool for forty years took place on Friday, Messrs. Waterhouse and Sons selling 200 chest of Indian at fair prices.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

It is understood that Colonel Macdonald, R. E. lately Commanding the Force in Tibet, succeeds Brigadier-General Leach in command of the Presidency Brigade on the 6th January.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyclinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent fyr India E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE SITUATION IN HUNGARY.

### The Crown and the Ministry.

### POPULAR FEELING.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

There is anxiety in Hungary regarding the next week's events.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has summoned to Count Herr Vonbuquoi to reconstruct the Austrian Cabinet in consequence of the resignation of Herr Von Koerber through ill health.

The Emperor goes to Budapest to dissolve the Parliament. Political bitterness is extreme and the opposition contend that dissolution is unconstitutional and attack the Crown for supporting Count Tisza's ministry.

## GREAT GALE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

### Numerous Casualties and Damage.

A violent gale swept the British Isles yesterday causing numerous casualties on land and sea and considerable telegraphic interruption has taken place.

The tide on the Thames and Medway has been extraordinarily high.

The Thames embankment is inundated and Cleopatra's needle is surrounded by water.

## FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

### Sultan Conciliatory.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The tension between France and Morocco is apparently relaxing and M. Taillandier, the French Minister, is hastening his departure for Fez owing to the more conciliatory attitude of the Sultan.

## CENSUS BUREAU'S REPORT.

The New York Census Bureau's complete report says that the total cotton ginned to the 13th inst., is 11,971,477 commercial bales.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

M. Delcassé formally informed the Cabinet to-day, that Chantabun will be evacuated in ten days and the French Consul be immediately installed there.

## NATIVE CHIEFS' VISIT TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur will visit Calcutta as a State guest in the week beginning January, 15th and his Highness the Maharaja of Scindia in the week beginning January 23th. Both the Chiefs will be accommodated at Hastings House.

## THE POLICE AND LOTTERIES.

### ALLEGED HARDSHIP.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 1.

The Calcutta police have stopped the lottery in connection with the Christmas sale of Messrs. Cleven and Company who write to the Calcutta papers to complain alleging that they have held similar drawings for nine years and that a quarter of a lakh rupees worth of goods for the same are on their way out from home.

## SNOW AT KABUL.

Heavy snow is reported at Kabul where Mr Danes Mission is still located.

## THE KIRKEE CHRISTMAS MEETING.

POONA, DEC. 31.

Under the auspices of the members of the Kirkee Gymkhana, a fairly good meeting was held this afternoon on the Kirkee Race Course:

The Pony Hurdles.—Distance 1 1-4 miles over 5 flights of hurdles.

Mr H Greenfield's b a g Caesar 10st 8lbs ... Owner 1
Mr E S Deane's ch ch m Restless 9st 8lbs. Owner 2
The Auman Plate.—Distance 1 mile.
Major Edwards' br e m Zante 11st 5lbs ... Owner 1
Mr W Orr-Paterson's ch aus g Prospector 11st 5lbs ..... Owner 2
Major E P England's ch aus g Moroney 11st 5lbs Owner 3
Mr W H Anderson's b aus g The Rake (by the Stuner), 11st ..... Owner 0
The Arab Polo Scurry.—Distance 2 1-2 furlongs.
Major Edwards' g a g Ring Master 11st 7lbs Owner 1
Mr C Fletcher's b a g Fox 11st 7lbs ..... Owner 2
R A Polo Club's g a g Grey Goose 11st 7lbs Capt. Dashon 3
Mr D B Hale's ch a g Goldfish 11st 7lbs Mr Evans Gwynne 0
Major T P England's b a h Black Flag 11st 7lbs Owner 0
Mr W H Anderson's ch a h Actor 11st 7lbs Owner 0
The Gymkhana Plate.—Distance. 6 furlongs.
Mr W H Anderson's ch aus m Mirmaid 11st 7lbs Owner 1
Major E P England's blk aus m Ena 11st 11b Owner 2
Major Edwards b e m Lady Grace 9st 7lbs Owner 3
The Kirkee Army Cup.—Distance—7 furlongs.
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Surban 9st 7lbs Capt. Hopwood 1
Mr W Orr Paterson's b a h Playful 10st 9lbs Mr Bease 2
Mr E S Deane's g a h Ruin 9st 8lbs ..... Owner 3
Major E P England's b a h Rocket 11st 7lbs Owner 0
Major Edward's b a h Imperialist 10st 3lbs Owner 0
The Ladies Nomination Race.—Distance 1 mile-1 furlong.
Major Edward's g a h Kazban 100yds..... Owner 1
Mr C Fletcher's b a g Fox 115yds ..... Owner 2
Mr A G R Kennedy's b a h Pluto 35yds... Owner 3
Mrs R Deane's wh aus g Silver Scratch... Owner 0
Mr H Greenfield's ch a h Maderia 100yds Owner 0
Mr D B Hale's ch a g Goldfish 190yds Mr Evans Gwynne 0
Major Wogan Browne's b aus m Columbine 10yds Owner 0

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cyclinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

## NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 2.

TO BE G. C. S. I.

His Excellency Maharaja Chandra Shamsher Jung Rana Bahadur, Prime Minister of Nepal.

TO BE C. S. I.

Charles William Hodson, Esqr., M. I. C. E., officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Railway).

Honourable Mr. Lionel Montague Jacob, M. I. C. E., Chief Engineer, Secretary to the Government of Burma, Public Works Department, Member of Council of the Lieutenant Governor of Burma.

Hermann Michael Kisch, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, lately officiating Director General of Post Offices of India.

TO BE K. C. I. E.

Sri Offen Wang Chuk, Tongsa Penlop of Bhutan.

Mr. Frederick Styles Philpin Lely, C.S.I., Indian Civil Service officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

TO BE C. I. E.

Major Robert Bird M. D., F. R. C. S., Indian Medical Service, officiating Professor of Surgery Medical College, Calcutta.

Honourable Mr. David Bayne Horn, Chief Engineer, Secretary to the Governor of Bengal Public Works Department.

Mjor Charles Brook Rawlinson, Indian Army, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

Richard Grant Peter Purcell McDonnell, Esquire, Commissioner of Police, Rangoon.

Captain George Wilson, Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

Commander Thomas Webster Kemp, Royal Navy, Senior Naval Officer in the Persian Gulf.

William Harrison Moreland Esquire, Civil Service, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, United Provinces.

Edward Sneade Boyd Stevenson, Esquire, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Madras.

Sir Gaurachandra Gajapati Narayana Dayutaja of Parlakimedi.

Pirajirao Bapu Saheb Ghatge, Chief of Kagal (Senior branch) in Kolhapur.

Sardar Jallab Khan Tumandar Gurchani Tribein Dera Ghazi Khan District.

TO BE KNIGHT.

The King Emperor is pleased to confer the honours of Knighthood on John Foster Stevens, Esq., Indian Civil Service, retired, lately Puisne Judge, High Court, Fort William, Bengal.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL, FIRST CLASS.

Rowland, Esqr, late Superintendent Government Press, Madras.

Babu Harendra Lal Roy, banker, Dacca.

Honard William Reynolds, Esqr., Civil Service, Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Frederick David Reid, Esqr., Superintendent, Northern India, Salt Revenue Department.

John Walsh, Esqr., late Superintendent, Preventive Service, Bombay.

Capt. Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, Indian Army, late Assistant to the Resident in Mewar at Banswara, Rajputana.

Captain Ernest Barnes, Indian Army, Political Agent in Bhopawar, Central India.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL, SECOND CLASS.

Allen Mullen Anscomb, Esqr., Extra Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate, Quetta, Baluchistan.

Babu Kanai Nath, M. A., Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

Miss Anna Sarah Kugler, M. D. American Evangelical Butheran Mission, Guntur District, Madras Presidency.

Pandit Ram Sahai Paitack, Head Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office, Military Works Service, Bombay Command. Rai Bahadur Pandit Shamnath, Executive Engineer Ajmer, Provincial Division, Rajputana. Rev. R. Winsor, M. A., American Marathi Mission Sirur in Poona District.

### NATIVE HONOURS FOR BOMBAY.

TO BE KHAN BAHADUR.

Sheikh Ibrahim Sheikh Imam, 1st Grade Inspector, Bombay City Police Force.

TO BE RAO BAHADUR.

Mr. Raghunath Venkaji Sabnis, Dewan of the Kolhapur State.

Mr. Balwant Rao Pandurang Wagle, Member of the Council of Regency, Indore.

TO BE KHAN SAHIB.

Mr. Nanabhai Kaverji Modi, Assant Surgeon in Medical charge of plague inspection, Ahmedabad.

TO BE RAO SAHIB.

Mr. Kisonlal Ramgopal Palod, Municipal Councillor, Sholapur.

## GOGHA NOTES.

Gogha, writes a correspondent, is a beautiful and charming little sea-port in the south-east of Kathyawar and it belongs to the Ahmedabad collectorate. Owing to failure of business and depopulation it has become obscure. The climate is very good indeed. Europeans and wealthy Indians from neighbouring districts go there in the summer to enjoy the sea-breeze. Convalescent sick are much benefited by living in Gogha. The water is fairly good and potable. If used after boiling, it can harm no constitution. The Municipality keeps the town clean and tidy. The town contains the Mahalkari's Revenue Court an English School managed by the Irish Presbyterian Mission, and a Combined Post and Telegraph Office. The Municipal Board has elective franchise and half the numbers of Councillors are elected to the other half nominated by the Government. Mr. Parmanandas J. Vakil is the President of the Board and takes much interest in the working of the Committee. There is a Municipal Charitable Dispensary for giving Medical relief to the sick and invalid. A Hospital Assistant holds charge of the Dispensary and is under the control a Supervision of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay.

MR. W. S. MEYER C. I. E. has been appointed Secretary to the Government of India Finance Department in succession to Mr. E. N. Baker promoted to be member of Council.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Times":—In spite of the many changes which have taken place lately in the War Office its efficiency does not seem to have increased, judging from the following incident:—In Army Order No. 191 of November, the following books are recommended for officers studying Japanese:—Imbrie's "English-Japanese Etymology," Aston's "Grammar of the Spoken Language," and the first six volumes of the Japanese reader, "Shin-Taf-Tokuhon." The first do not contain the Japanese alphabet, and the last is out of print and unobtainable in England, and only with difficulty in Japan. How the language can be learnt without a knowledge of the alphabet seems to be a problem which has not occurred to the War Office.

## THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

### SIXTH AND SEVENTH DAY'S RUN.

### FROM KHUL GHAT TO IGATPURI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KHUL GHAT, DECEMBER 30.

The run to-day has been the most interesting of the motor trials as far as they have gone, and the change to ghaut scenery in the last stage of the day's journey has been keenly appreciated by motorists.

A change was made in order of starting this morning, the 24 h. p. De Dietrich going first, the judges having decided to change the leading cars each day to remove any misapprehensions that may have arisen in consequence of the Napier finishing first on each of the previous runs. It is perhaps necessary to emphasise the fact that speed does not enter into the trials except in regard to the minimum of twelve miles an hour, the judges rigidly insisting that the pace must be kept within thirty miles an hour, cars being penalised for any excess beyond this speed.

The start from Maksi was made with the number reduced to twenty-five. The Hon'ble Mr. Lamb's 8 h. p. De Dion after its experience of the previous day was out of the competition. The first car got away shortly after 7-30 o'clock.

The halt for breakfast was made at Dewas after forty-seven miles, the route passing through Dewas where the Chief greeted the cars. The State troops lined the road and a state elephant gaily caparisoned on the latest development in locomotion which threatens to supersede the Royal elephant in its ancient dignity as the carrier of kings on State occasions.

The Chiefs whose territories are traversed by the motors' display the liveliest interest in the cars. The twenty-five miles from Maksi to Dewas and thence onward for about twenty-two to Indore were over road in great contrast to the admirable road traversed in the earlier stages. There were numerous monsoon drains and the road generally was lumpy.

Little nullah bridges to be crossed and careful driving was necessary in many places. At Indore the Maharaja met the earliest cars and the motorists enjoyed the hospitality of the State. Thirteen miles beyond Indore the route lay through the Mhow Cantonment where the first four cars lost time owing to the confusion regarding the route. The road was still not of the best, but the drivers and observers felt compensated by the picturesque scenery as they approached the point where the descent of the Ghauts began. This was reached five miles beyond Manpur and fifteen beyond Mhow. Most of the drivers observed the greatest caution in descending, the turns being sharp and the road narrow. One or two cars, however, came down, rapidly without any accident. The end of the day's journey was the Khul Ghat, a picturesque spot on the banks of the Nerbudda. The "control" began on the Mhow side of the river to permit the cars to cross the low bridge cautiously. The bridge had however been greatly strengthened and improved, and the precautions observed in crossing were not actually necessary. The camp was prettily situated and arrangements for the comfort of the motorists were excellent.

The casualties of the day were numerous and began early. The included a tire puncture for the thirty horse power Darracq before reaching Indore and tire trouble for the Napier ten miles from the end of the day's run. Mr. Johnston did not stop waiting to begin his repairs until immediately after passing into the "control" thus completing the run without loss of marks. Several other cars including the Maharaja of Sindia's 12 h. p. De Dion and Lieut. Skilton's, 6 h. p. Wolesley also completed the last few miles with deflated tires. The All day cracked its engine frame badly, repairs being made with pieces of wood.

The number of cars having completed, the trials so far without loss of marks has to-day been reduced by one. Mr. Lionel Inglis' 12 h. p. De Dion lost one mark for a stoppage of thirty seconds in changing its gear while climbing the hill. There are now only two cars with full marks to their credit for every day viz. Mr. Sawyer's 12 h. p. Wolseley. The Lanchester continues to run through without stopping, the only record against it being the small deduction for the driver's unfortunate error on the first day. The Orleans to-day made a good run without loss of marks and stands high up in the list. This car runs steadily and with remarkable little noise and to-day proved its capabilities as a hill climber. It is also distinguishing itself by its almost spick and span appearance, at the end of each day's run the car creating very little dust. In this latter respect to-day's test has been a good one for the cars, the road traversed being very dusty, especially approaching and descending the Ghauts. The hills, during the last two days, have also been a considerable test. In several instances the cars were assisted up the rises in the road by passengers. In one case this necessity has provided an anecdote. When asked if his car had a non stop run an observer gave the answer: "Oh! yes non stop. We pushed it up the hill." The humour of the competition is however supplied by little Lenoir which turns up much belated every night with its record of many misadventures.

The following is the position of the leading cars with marks to their credit:—

Mr. Sawyer's 12 h. p. Darracq 1,000 marks.
Mr. Vakil's 6 h. p. Wolseley 1,000 marks.
Mr. Inglis' twelve h. p De Dion 999 marks.
Mr. Paynes Beaufort 999 marks.
Prince Ranjitsinghji's Lanchester 998 1-2 marks.
Mr. Edges Napier 998 marks.
Mr. B. H. Hewett's 6 h. p. De Dion has 995 marks.

For the reliability prizes however the other points besides actual loss of marks will be considered by the judges. Their task however becomes no easier as each day passes. It was early demonstrated that the future trials will have to be specialised, small cars being tested by themselves in conditions suited to their capabilities, the bigger cars being also tested as a distinct class.

DHULIA, DEC. 31.

The sixth day of the trials has passed. The distance traversed by the cars to-day was hundred and ten miles. Twenty-five cars started but the 30 h. p. Darracq has not finished completing only the first forty-two miles of the run when it was scratched.

The first halt was at Sendwa and on the big Darracq restarting, the trouble was experienced with the clutch. Before the car left the area of the control station it was found that the clutch had worn through and the owner decided to withdraw the car from contest, the owner was brought on by the All Day which itself experienced further troubles and the observer was conveyed by Mr. Petit's Gardner-Serpollet as a passenger electing to come on with his kit by bullock cart. The cart was left at Sendwa in charge of the chauffeur. The run has been as interesting as that of the previous day. The stretch of road to Sendwa had numerous short, but steep descends and rises and thereafter was more severe for a distance of thirteen miles. About thirty-two miles from Sendwa there was another halt of half an hour at Sherpur and five miles further come the ferry across the Tapti River. This was one of the picturesque incidents of the tour. A number of ferry boats were provided to avoid delay the cars being taken over singly as they arrived. The crossing in each case occupied about a quarter of an hour, the boats being worked across by coolies wading in the river. The stiff rise after leaving the ferry was a trial for some of the cars, but thereafter there was a fine level run into Dhulia.

Here the road for a mile or more to the station was gay with innumerable strings of streamers hung across and as each car entered the town it was greeted by the music of a band. The musical honours were repeated by another lot of instrumentality when the station was reached, where the motorists rejoined the special train which they left on Friday morning.

Before and during dinner there was more music, the band of the Khandesh district police with native pipers going through a varied programme. The day's results includes the retirement of the big Darracq the withdrawal of the result which having exhausted its own supply of tyre tubes had to borrow from another car and consequently was disqualified.

Among the other cars which have lost marks on the days run were Mr. Hoare's Clement which had trouble with the carburetted, losing sixteen and half points, the Humber thirty marks and Speedwell fifteen.

Mr. Sawyer's twelve h. p. Darracq and Mr. Wakil's six h. p. Wolseley preserve their record of full marks. The Lanchester continues to run through without stopping and remains with its marks and a half off for tyre pumping in control on first day. Mr. Payne's Beaufort also remains with the loss of a single mark for stop while changing gear and the Napier came through again without any loss. In addition to its previous deduction of two points with only two more days for the completion of the trial, there is keen interest regarding the chances of the two cars with clean sheets managing to get through the whole course without deduction.

IGATPURI, JAN. 1.

The penultimate stage of the trials was reached to-day, and after traversing splendid roads for a distance of 126 miles from Dhulia. The leading cars arrived at Igatpuri early this afternoon. The Judges and pressmen, who have during the preceding days been observing the larger cars, to-day accompanied the smaller machines. I have had a delightful run on the Oldsmobils, the pioneer of motor cars in India and have been able to observe the excellent running of Wolseley's and other smaller cars. The day has been remarkable for the number of non stop runs and Mr. Vakil's six h.p. Wolseley and Mr. Sawyer's twelve h.p. Darracq have preserved their records of full marks. Among the cars which have lost marks on the run are Mr. Hoare's Clement for tire troubles, Maharaja Scindia's De Dion and Mr. Petit's steam Gardner Serpollet. The latter appears to be an excellent and economical touring car, going well on the whole, but it has lost marks on several days, and this morning stopped before the first general halting place was reached. It is reported that trouble arose with the kerosine burner by which steam is generated on this car. After thirty-five miles of pleasant and easy road this morning the halt for breakfast was made at Malegaon. The road, for fifteen miles more, delighted the motorists and a lengthy run to Chandore was encountered. The ascent revealed lovely views of the plains and hills. The steep descent of the Thul Ghaut followed later, but prevented no difficulty and we ran on to Nasik over a stretch of entirely admirable road. The Kadwa, fourteen miles, from Nasik, was crossed by a temporary bridge erected by the Public Works Department. Entering Nasik the mass of the temples on the banks of the Godavery aroused the interest of the party. The cars passed along a narrow winding road through the city, the route being lined by crowds of people, and sightseers thronging the windows and verandahs of the houses on each side of the way. A halt was made at the bungalow of the District Judge, Mr Heaton, who entertained the motorists to tea. After leaving Nasik a run of twenty-six miles brought the cars to Igatpuri. The position of the cars heading the list remains pretty much as it was yesterday. To-morrow the trials will close in order to have an early arrival for all the cars in Bombay. The smaller cars will start first in the morning, the three and half h. p. Lenoir belonging to Mr. Hall of Ahmedabad is taking the lead. It is probable that the Judges will award the consolation prize to the Lenoir which along with its owner has been the marvel of the competition. No matter what trouble it encountered en route, and there seem to be few things that have not happened to it. Its owner might be trusted to bring the car through. He has succeeded in what seemed an impossible task for so small a motor and has travelled at a speed varying from fifteen to twelve miles an hour. The Lenoir will leave Igatpuri much in advance of the other cars to reach the "Control" outside Bombay in time to prevent delay to the procession of automobiles through the city.

The day's run will terminate at Vincent Road and the procession thence to the Taj Mahal Hotel is timed to leave at 3-30 p. m.

Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd. of Bombay, the Agents for the Napier Motor Cars received a wire from Mr. Basi Johnson yesterday, informing them that the Napier arrived first again at Igatpuri from Dhulia, on Friday and Saturday. The Committee insisted on the Napier keeping behind, the leading cars to give the Napier engine a dust test. Nevertheless Mr. Johnson wires non stop runs on Friday, from Maksi to Khul Ghaut, 96 miles; on Saturday from Khul Ghaut to Dhulia, 110 miles; and Sunday, from Dhulia to Igatpuri 126 miles. He also wires, that the napier has done better average time all through from Delhi, than any other car. On Saturday, Mr. Johnson's baggage caught the fire owing to a spark from tobacco. He had consequently to throw everything overboard. In the procession into Bombay this evening, from Vincent Road, Dadar, where the trials finish, the cars will proceed in the order of horse power.

## NEW NAWAB OF DIR.

### BRITISH ASSISTANCE AGAINST ATTACK.

The Malakand movable Column is being held in readiness to move to Chakdarra in consequence of rumours of meditated attack by the Khan of Nawagai upon the young Nawab of Dir.

## CALCUTTA GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

In the Golf Championship qualifying rounds the first eight scores are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. Drimmie | 176 |
| Mr. F. H. E. Lamb | 182 |
| Mr. A. G. Osler | 185 |
| Mr. B. A. Collins | 189 |
| Mr. S. N. Mackenzie | 190 |
| Mr. E. H. Townsend | 190 |
| Mr. L. Stansfield | 190 |
| Major J. M. Barn | 191 |

Mr. Osler wins the prize for the best score handed in by a visitor.

## THE PENSIONERS' FETE.

The annual Fete to the families of Military and Naval Pensioners resident in Bombay was held on Saturday evening, at the Town Hall, under the most favourable surroundings. Some excellent sports and other amusements, thanks to the indefatigable exertion Garrison Sergent-Major G. A. Somerville, were provided for the children. The programme opened with sports for the children which were completed on the eastern portio of the Town Hall compound, for which the juveniles were awarded small money prizes. Tea and refreshments were then served for over 200 women and children in the eastern portion of the hall. The Christmas tree was then divested of its decorations, and the articles transferred to the possession of eager and expectant children. At 7.30 p.m., over forty pensioners sat down to dinner in the southern room, where Major Baynes, D. A. A. G., in proposing the pensioners' health, expressed the hope that they may be long spared to enjoy their pension. At the conclusion of the dinner, cheers were raised for the Brigadier-General and for Major Baynes, while the Committee of Management were warmly thanked for the excellent arrangements. Dinner over the younger folks indulged in the "light fantastic" to the strains of the Band of the 113th Infantry. Major-General A. G. Creagh, C. B., Commanding Bombay Brigade, was present during the early part of the afternoon and evinced a deal of interest in the sport. Great credit is indeed due to Major Broome, the Honorary Secretary, for the excellent arrangements and success throughout.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 16.

### THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

Sir John Colomb and the other members of the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, the successors of the old Imperial Federation League, are to be congratulated on the success of the deputation to Mr. Balfour. I doubt whether a more important or influential deputation has ever waited upon a Prime Minister in this country. Is was the Premier's own description and any one who casts his eye over the full list of names of those present will not be disposed to deny that few important interests were unrepresented in the large gathering which almost filled the fine hall at the Foreign Office. It is just as well that our friends in the Colonies should know exactly what the feeling here is as to their present attitude towards Imperial expenditure. But the deputation served another important object, and incidentally, I cannot help thinking, did Mr. Balfour a good turn if as all the indications seem to show he is drawing farther and farther away from the more extreme of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. Half the opposition to the suggested Colonial Office disappears now that it is known that it will do something else than consider Tariff Reform. The specific request of the deputation was that the question of Colonial contribution to the Navy should not only be dealt with by the projected Conference, but take precedence of all other matters. Mr. Balfour after referring in sympathetic terms to the speech of Sir M. Hicks Beach who introduced the deputation and to the valuable statement read by Sir John Colomb said:—"I have little more to add, but one observation I must make before concluding, because it has reference to what was mentioned by both speakers this morning. It has reference to the Colonial Conference, which, as every one here knows, I greatly desire should be called (cheers) in order freely to discuss affairs common to every part of our common Empire. As everybody is aware, the circumstance which forced upon us at least the absolute necessity of calling such a Conference was the position into which we have been gradually brought by a controversy which has nothing immediately or directly to do, although it is directly connected, with the whole subject which has brought us together to-day. I am not going to say a word now upon that controversy. There are, no doubt, gentlemen here who hold many different views upon it (hear, hear), and it would be quite improper for me now to drag in the merits of that question, even in the most indirect manner. But I quite admit that, though the question of closer commercial union with the Colonies, and though the discussion of the possibility of devising an arrangement for closer commercial union with the Colonies, may be the occasion for the summoning of the Conference, it it impossible, and it would be improper, that any such Conference should be confined to that or be prevented from discussing anything connected with the closer union of the Empire. Such restriction would violate the fundamental condition for the success of such a Conference, which is that the Conference should be perfectly unhampered and unfettered. But if the Conference is to meet thus unhampered and unfettered to discuss any of the questions which have been touched upon to-day, or the other questions to which I have distantly referred, I earnestly trust that the temper in which it will meet will not be how much can each fragment of the Empire get out of the other fragments of the Empire, but rather how much can each fragment of the Empire give to the common whole. It is not what we are to get each for himself; it is not what we are to give to this or to that self-governing entity within our borders; it is what every self-governing fragment of this great whole can itself contribute to a common object, and of these common objects defence certainly stands in the very first rank. Everybody must admit that a Conference as I have adumbrated, and such as I hope to see, will have before it a task of almost unexampled difficulty in the history of the building up of empires." Mr. T. A. Brassey, Sir Frederick Young and the other Chamberlainites who stayed away were probably not sorry that they did so. They would probably have liked that the Conference should concern itself with one thing and only one thing. Whether or not Mr. Balfour is trying to drop Mr. Chamberlain, it is interesting to note that in his elaborate speech at Limehouse last night, the ex-Colonial Secretary said that the sooner the General Election came the better, that is not what the Balfourites are saying. They tell us in every speech they make that the longer the dissolution is deferred the better. Mr Brodrick was speaking at Windsor on Wednesday and in the course of his remarks he said that they (the Tories) did not want men in their party who were in favour of fiscal reform and nothing else on which the Unionist party had always been agreed, or who said they admired Mr. Chamberlain and nothing else. They did not want men who favoured the Eight Hours Bill and trade unions fixing all wages, including those of the Government, or the man who said schools were to be under popular control, or who was against Chinese labour and for Sunday closing. These might be all very well, but they were not Unionist opinions. The doors of the Unionist party were wide enough to take in men of different degrees of opinion on fiscal and other questions, but not wide enough to admit those who were with them on one thing and against them on nine or ten others. Considering that Sir John Cockburn when he stood as Tariff Reform candidate for Monmouthshire was in peculiar sense the nominee of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Brodrick's observations are not without significance.

### THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

King Carlos' visit, which terminated last Saturday, was unusually prolonged for a reigning monarch, but he did not outstay his welcome, and there is a general desire that he will come again as soon as he can. By universal consent King Edward is the most popular man in these isles, but if I am not sure that he might not have had to give way to his Majesty of Portugal, had the latter remained in this country much longer. His gracious consort won all our hearts by her exquisite tact and charming qualities she is now exhibiting in Paris in a way that must make some of the proud and unbending adherents of her father, the late Comte de Paris feel slightly uncomfortable. Still nobody supposes that they will profit by the lesson set them by the charming lady who is a better patriot than any of those who turn up their Royalist noses at the "bourgeois Republique."

### THE PUNJABIS AND THE VICEROY.

The Punjab Civilians have not yet forgiven Lord Curzon for transfering frontier matters from their beloved province to the Foreign Office. There ought to be a statute of limitations for such grievances, but I suppose we shall never hear the last of Lord Curzon's iniquity in daring to touch the will of the Punjab Government. In the paper on "The Progress of the Punjab" read by Sir W. Mackworth Young on Tuesday to a meeting held under the auspices of the East India Association, the alleged injury done to the Northern Province by the new arrangements instituted by the present Viceroy may almost be described as the "piece de resistance" and it really almost looks as if the paper were only or mainly written for the purpose of allowing the esteemed ex-Lieutenant Governor and Sir Lepel Griffin to let off steam. The former at the outset of his paper expresses the hope that the history of Punjab Administration will be written "both because it is full of interest and instruction and because Lord Curzon's minute embodying his proposals which was perhaps somewhat unfortunately given to the world, contained an indictment against the successive rulers and administrators of the Punjab which has little foundation in the facts of the case. When these facts are fully given a just judgment will no doubt be formed on them. While he refrains from anticipating the verdict which will then be passed, Sir W. Mackworth Young feels impelled to say something about the slice of territory which after having been administered for fifty-two years as part of the Punjab and having shared its fortunes and its gradual growth has now been handed over to an officer whose primary duty will be that of Warden of the Indian North-West Frontier." "This aspect of the question" says the

late rule of the Punjab "has not received much attention. It is one which is fraught with anxiety and will require to be carefully watched." He maintains that the new province carved out of Punjab territory by Lord Curzon is too small in area to form a convenient administrative unit, and its enlargement by annexing more of the tribal possessions is not to be thought of. Sir W. Mackworth Young thinks it is inevitable that there should be some down-grading in the standard of administration of the districts which have been cut off from the Punjab, and in this connection he contents himself to a strong expression of opinion. "Viewed solely as an administrative measure affecting British subjects, the separation of the frontier has," he asserts, "been the greatest mistake of the decade." But the next paragraph shows that Sir W. Mackworth Young is still very sore, and perhaps things may not be quite so bad as he trys to make out. "Whether" he proceeds "there was any political necessity for the change will always be a debatable question and there is no object in thrashing it out now." No"— and here comes in the head and front of Lord Curzon's offending —"no Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has ever been invited to offer an opinion on the subject, and the only call for information regarding the manner in which the Punjab Government had discharged its duties in this respect which resulted in Sir Lepel Griffin's famous memorandum of 1876, was couched in a form which precluded any discussion of the merits of the system under which the Punjab Government had administered foreign affairs. There is plenty to be said on this subject, and, as I have already remarked, I cannot help hoping that some day it may be said." Some of Lord Curzon's enemies, or perhaps I should say critics, for I do not think he has many real enemies, tauntingly say that as Mr. Chamberlain discovered the colonies, so his Excellency discovered India. Sir Mackworth Young does not say this, but he seems anxious to show that the establishment of the Imperial Service Contingents was the work of an earlier Viceroy and that although it was Lord Curzon who created commissons for cadets, this step in Imperial Federation was "often recommended by successive Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and eagerly desired by its noble families." Sir W. Mackworth Young has also something to say about the Punjab Eton— Aitchison College. He is concerned to learn that among the changes which Lord Curzon is introducing is the abolition of the Governor and the committal of the final executive authority to an educationalist." Sir. Mackworth does not think the Punjab is ripe for this change.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY SCHEME.

That enterprising young traveller the Earl of Ronaldshay took advantage of an address he delivered on Wednesday on his recent journey from Constantinople to Pekin to air his views about the refusal of the British public to allow its Government to join Germany in the construction of a railway from Bagdad. He agrees "with the general conclusions of Colonel Picot, that when the prospects of the consummation of the Bagdad Railway scheme are nearer realization than they are at the present time, this country should be in a position to exercise a dominating voice in its control. Lord Ronaldshay has, it seems, been accused of lightly putting aside that great section of public opinion which being suspicious of the designs of German world policy, saw and sees insuperable objections to our having anything to do with any scheme with which Germany is concerned. But he says it is because he would view with dismay Germany or any other Continental Power exercising a dominating influence between Constantinople and the Persian Gulf that he advocates the participation of this country, upon certain conditions, in the Bagdad Railway scheme. As far as our co-operation is concerned, he lays it down that equal powers of construction, management, and control should be the minimum in the way of concession that Great Britain should accept, and he admits that he would prefer to see an ultimate solution of this question which would leave this country in possession of the section from Bagdad to the Persian Gulf. In assuming an attitude of uncompromising hostility to German aspirations, we are, he holds, courting a situation which might prove infinitely more difficult to deal with than that which now, or at any rate recently, existed. Sir West Ridgeway who is also in these days, not afraid of being in a minority ("vide" his support of the defunct Denraven scheme for the regeneration of Ireland) took part in the discussion on Lord Ronaldshay's paper at the Central Asian Society. He insisted that we made a mistake in refusing to participate in the Kaiser's scheme. "We ought to have taken part in that great work and acquired for our country the influence and share of control which it was so much to our interest to command. But should we have secured a proper share of the control? Lord Ronaldshay apparently thinks we should. At any rate he said he was in a position to know that, if negociations had been allowed to continue their course undisturbed, it was more than probable that Germany would have been willing to make us the concessions we considered necessary to secure our co-operation in the Bagdad Railway scheme. But if this is so, our Government must have been aware of the fact and they would hardly have bowed their heads to the storm if they had received such assurances as Lord Ronaldshay alludes to. Somebody in the audience inconveniently interposed with the observation that the German proposal referred to Germany absolute control. With reference to India's northern frontier, Sir West Ridgeway at the same meeting said he believed the day would come when the two great Empires of England and Russia would be conterminous. He did not view such a result with alarm, but he hoped it would come about gradually and peacefully. It seemed possible that, if Japan prevented Russia having access to the sea, Russia would seek redress in the direction of the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan. If we wished to be prepared we may listen to the views of Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener and comply with their invitation. The ex-Military member of the Viceroy's Council Sir Edwin Collen agreed with the views of Lord Ronaldsbay and Sir West Ridgeway. But unless the Government can put a better face on the matter than when the Berlin scheme was almost unanimously rejected by the nation on the former occassion, it will be not much use reviving it.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The triennial Cobden Prize at Cambridge University has been won this year by a native of India, Mr. Manohar Lal, St. John's College, for his essay on "The Causes and Effects of Combinations, and Suggestions as to Legislative Control." We are told that the examiners consider the essay of Mr. D. H. Macregor, Trinity, as worthy of special mention, but it is not stated how many competitors there were. Any how it is very credible to an Indian to have been first in a literary contest earned on in what to him is practically a foreign language and he is to be heartily congratulated on his success. Of course in a composition of this sort the arguments would outweigh the style, but the form as well as the matter would be weighed by the examiners.

Although one's barrister friends say that there have been greater lawyers on the Bench than Mr. Justice Grantham, nobody ever said that he was "almost a gentleman" as has been said of one of our legal luminaries, and there is a good deal of sympathy felt with him in the position in which he has been placed by the Rural Council of the village where he resides. To subject one of his Majesty's Judges to the indignity of being summoned to a police court for some paltry violation of the local by-laws seems a strong proceeding and will hardly encourage landowners to spend their money on finding better cottages for their humble neighbours. As the case is still "sub judice" I suppose I ought not to express an opinion, but at the risk of being holed before the petty sessions at Lewes I must say that it looks very much as if Sir William Grantham was the victim of the petty persecution so common amongst the provincial jacks in office. The "Times" contains the following announcement:— "At a meeting of the Grand Council of the Primrose League, held at Westminster yesterday, the Grand Star of the League was confe red upon Sir George Birdwood." I suppose this is in recognition of Sir Gervis' services in founding Primrose Day. Mr. E. V. Gabriel, I. C. S., of the Calcutta Foreign Office, who was assistant to Dr. John Pollen, C.I.E., when he was in charge of the Indian guests of the Crown at the Coronation and who was invalided home some time ago with enteric has recovered. Mr. Gabriel has been staying at Warwick and is now in town.

## REORGANISING THE FLEET.

PLANS FOR MOBILISATION AND MANŒUVRES.

A most important document was issued from the Admiralty on Dec. 10 in a memorandum on the Distribution and Mobilisation of the Fleet. It is signed by Lord Selborne.

The principal changes which are to be made in the distribution of the fleet are set out as follows:—

The present Home Fleet will change its name and henceforth be called the Channel Fleet. It will have its headquarters at home and will consist of 12 battleships and at sufficient number of attendant cruisers. It will be commanded by a flag officer of the rank of admiral, or, if he has not yet arrived at that substantive rank, of the acting rank of admiral; the second in command will be a vice-admiral, the third a rear-admiral.

The present Channel Fleet will be renamed the Atlantic Fleet will be permanently based on Gibraltar. It will consist of eight battleships and a sufficient number of attendant cruisers. The flag officer in command will henceforward be styled "Commander in Chief of the Atlantic Fleet," and he will be a vice-admiral or hold the acting rank of vice-admiral the second in command will be a rear-admiral.

Affiliated to the Channel and Atlantic Fleets will be cruiser squadrons, each under the command of a rear-admiral, and consisting of six armoured cruiser. The first cruiser squadron will be affiliated to the Channel Fleet and the second cruiser squadron to the Atlantic Fleet. These cruiser squadrons will, however, be detachable from the fleets to which they are affiliated either for special cruises exercises or of special cruises.

Under this arrangement the present separate South Atlantic Squadron will be no longer required and will disappear.

The Mediterranean Fleet will consist of eight battleships with a sufficient allowance of cruisers. It will, of course, remain based on Malta, and the commander-in-chief will be of the rank of admiral or hold the acting rank of admiral; the second in command will be a vice-admiral. The large cruisers attached to the Mediterranean Station will be known as the third cruiser squadron; they will be commanded by a rear-admiral, and will be occasionally detached for the same special reasons as in the case of the other squadrons.

All the repairs of the Channel Fleet will be done in the home dockyards, those of the Atlantic Fleet at Gibraltar Dockyard, and those of the Mediterranean Fleet at Malta Dockyard; the aim of the board will be to ensure that in the case of the Channel Fleet never more than two battleships, and of the Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets never more than one, shall be in dockyard hands at the same time.

The Atlantic Fleet will be put under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet twice a year, and under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet once a year, for combined exercises.

The reasons for such a sweeping reform are given at some length. We are told:

A new and definite stage has been reached in that evolution of the modern steam navy which has been going on for the last 30 years, and that stage is marked not only by changes in the material of the British Navy itself, but also by changes in the strategical position all over the world arising out of the development of foreign navies. In the Western Hemisphere the United States are forming a navy the power and size of which will be limited only by the amount of money which the American people choose to spend on it. In the Eastern Hemisphere the smaller but modern navy of Japan has been put to the test of war and has not been found wanting. The Russian navy has been greatly increased, and (with the exception of the fleet in the Black Sea) has been wholly transferred, or is in course of being transferred, from the Baltic to the Pacific. The navies of Italy and Austria-Hungary maintain their position in the Mediterranean, but they have not been the subject of such increased expenditure as those of other Powers. The French Navy stands, as always, in the fore-front. The new German Navy has come into existence; it is a navy of the most efficient type and is so fortunately circumstanced that it is able to concentrated almost the whole of its fleet at its home ports.

In the British Navy all the older battleships have been replaced by modern ones, so that it may now be said that all the battle fleets in commission are composed of modern battleships. This fact in itself marks a distinct stage in the evolution of the material of the Navy; but still more significant and far reaching in its consequences is the fact that this country is now rapidly becoming possessed of a number of modern armoured cruisers. When the "Devonshire class are completed during the course of next year there will be in commission or in the Reserve four "Drakes," six "Cressys," 10 "Monmouths," six "Devonshires," or in all 26 armoured cruisers. These are not perfect ships and many subsequent improvements can be made in the types represented, but they are nevertheless a great advance on anything which has preceded them, and they bring in their wake a revolution in respect of the composition of our cruiser squadrons.

The fact that the present arrangement of the fleet, designed in days of sails and when telegraphs were unknown, should have lasted so long and proved so excellent is commented upon, but the memorandum adds:—

In the opinion of the Board of Admiralty the new conditions described above have necessitated the review and readjustment of this distribution of ships and arrangement of stations.

While thus completely rearranging the fleets the Admiralty has also decided to make large changes in the plans for mobilisation:—

The ideals which the Board of Admiralty have always had before them have been that the peace distribution of the fleet should be also its best strategical distribution for war, and that the mobilised ships should be in as perfect a condition of fitness for war as the commissioned ships. They now hope while maintaining the first ideal to realise the second and at the same time to withdraw as far as possible from peace commission those vessels which however useful in peace, would in war be found to be of inferior fighting efficiency or even a source of weakness and anxiety to the admiral.

Various other changes are introduced as to the training of officers, and it is provided that the present frequent moving of officers and men from ships in commission shall cease men remaining with their vessels for the full period of their commission.

TESTING THE NEW ARRANGEMENT.

The new schemes are to be tested very quickly. The following arrangement have been made:—

The manœuvres both in 1905 and in 1906 will be directed to the testing of this scheme of reorganisation. In 1905 movements of the fleet commission and of a few mobilised ships will take place all over the world in view of hypothetical strained relations with an imaginary Power. In 1906 the supposition will be that war has actually broken out some weeks after the period of strained relations, and the Reserve Squadrons at the home ports will be actually mobilised and will proceed under their respective rear-admirals to reinforce the fleets to which they have been previously affiliated. The hostile fleets will be represented next year by various big cruisers (as a skeleton enemy) which will start on unknown dates from unknown places to represent the movements of the imaginary Powers. The commanders-in chief and other flag officers all over the world will have to act through out on their own initiative they will be responsible for keeping a continuous touch with enemy and for continuous mutual co-operation; they will concert together beforehand their plans for mutual support, and the port admirals and other stationary officers must instantly comply with the requests of the Admirals at sea. In no case will references to the Admiralty be permitted.

THE FLEET RESERVE.

The following is the plan adopted for the reorganisation of the Fleet Reserve. The fighting ships will be organised quite separately from the obsolete or non-fighting ships. They will each have a captain a second in command, and a proportion of the other officers, including engineer, gunnery, navigating and torpedo officers. They will have a nucleus crew of two-fifths of their war complement, but in that two-fifths will be included all the more expert ratings, especially the torpedo ratings and the principal gun numbers and each ship will periodically proceed to sea for the purpose of gunnery practice and of testing her machinery. They will be grouped homogeneously and the three Home ports according as their destination may be determined for reinforcement in time of war. Each group so formed will be commanded by a flag officer who will himself take the reinforcements in time of war to the fleet which they are to reinforce, and he and he alone will be held responsible that every possible step has been taken to reduce breakdowns of machinery to a minimum, and that the fighting efficiency of his ships when mobilised is without flaw. In addition there will be a sufficient margin of ratings kept at home to enable the Board to commission an emergency squadron without dislocating the school ore nucleus crews or having recourse to a general mobilisation.

In a final note Lord Selborne says:—"In the reorganisation the Board have had but one object in view, and that is, that on a declaration of war the fighting efficiency of the fleet shall be complete and instantaneous. That the scheme will greatly increase the fighting efficiency of the fleet there can I think, be no doubt; it will also, I am happy to say, result in a very considerable economy on the Navy Estimates."

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## FRANCE AND OUR NAVAL POLICY.

A TALK WITH M. CHARLES BOS.

A "Pall Mall" correspondent writes:—The redistribution of the British Fleet is discussed in the French newspapers. I was fortunate in obtaining the opinion of M. Charles Bos, the able reporter of the Committee on the Naval Vote. "I take a special interest in the new distribution of the naval forces of Great Britain," observed the Deputy, "because it is the confirmation of the ideas expressed in my report. I pointed to the growing naval strength of Germany, and clearly, in weakening the Mediterranean Squadron and concentrating a large force in the channel, the English are taking into consideration the eventuality of hostilities with that Power. I need not tell you, as an Englishman, that in Germany you are looked upon as the most dangerous political and commercial rival. Also it is quite apparent that the present existence of the 'entente' has enabled England to somewhat weaken her squadrons in the Mediterranean. Nevertheless, one must point out as M. de Lanessan did, that this reduction of strength is more apparent than real, because now you have a fleet both at Gibraltar and Malta with a Cruiser Squadron uniting them and ready for combined action if need be."

M. Bos then, at my invitation proceeded to discuss some of the details of his programme and of the present condition of the French Navy. He said that six Ironclads of the type of La Patrie, more powerful than any unit of the British Fleet, and five cruisers of the type of the Leon Gambetta remained to be completed of the Lanessan programme Maritime of 1900. When they were commissioned that would give France a force of twenty-five or twenty-six first-class battleships, of which eighteen were quite new.

FRANCE AS MISTRESS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"If my idea is carried out," continued the Naval reporter, "the whole of the battleships will be placed in the Mediterranean. They will have with them a number of rapid cruisers or scouts and torpedo-boats and submarines. My contention is that France would then be the mistress of the Mediterranean. She cannot pretend to be mistress of all the sea, as England is, but her colonial possessions of Algeria and Tunis compel her to play the predominant role in this central sea. I saw we can always prevent, with our force of torpedo-boats, the passage of the Straits of Gibraltar."

I ventured to suggest that danger might come to France from the north—perhaps upon the coast of Brittany. M. Bos affected to make light of such a supposition. "I imagine we could defend the Pas de Calais (the Straits of Dover), considering the shallowness of the Channel at that point," he said, and you must remember that it is only four or five days' steam for our troopleads to reach the Channel from the Mediterranean. Moreover, they would certainly have congregated thither at the first sign of a rupture of diplomatic relations. A landing must always be an extremely difficult matter to effect, especially in a country like France, where we have an enormous reserve to call upon and large garrisons in permanent occupation. Even if the enemy did land, we should fling them back into the sea."

A BLOCKADE OF BREST.

"Supposing our enemy were England—and the Deputy smiled as at a contingency which has such appearance of unreality—then my great cruisers would come into play. You might be able to maintain a blockade of Brest, or some other port, for two days, but not for more. You could not lie close, because of the fear of a torpedo attack at night; neither could you prevent cruisers getting out and doing damage in the trade routes."

M. Bos said he had taken the type of his big cruiser from the Italian ship Vittorio Emanuele; but the ships of that class were built with a low free board for the tideless Mediterranean. To make them ocean going, one had to institute certain modifications. Their armament will be four big twelve-inch guns each gun in a separate turret, and quick-firers grouped in batteries on the deck.

Speaking of torpedo-boats, M. Bos said that 119 were now being constructed or about to be laid down. As to submarines, he hoped that in two or three years France would have one hundred and fifty of them. I asked whether he thought they would have been useful in the Far East, and he replied "Perhaps not; but then you see they have not our Cherbourg officers and crews to man them. The submarine to be successful presupposes the expert."

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 16TH DECEMBER.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 16th December. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bonney, Rev and Mrs
Buckingham, Miss C K
Coode, Mr and Mrs J M and 2 infants
Guller, Mr W
Kendtz, Miss M M
Lawson, Mrs J C and infant
Lysons, Mrs H and 2 children
Mould, Miss B
Moniz, Mr J B
Moyle, Mr W J
Schwab, Miss J
Wild, Mr C A
Woosman, Mr R B

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bell, Capt F V O
Boyle, Mr R J
Chaplin, Major
Collins, Mr R
Darnell, Mr J J
Elliot Mr and Mrs F H
Falconer, Mr
Gaekwar, Prince J
Gazdar, Mr. J J
Gillam, Mr P
Glass Hooper, Mr G
Grant, Col S C N C M C R E
Impey, Mr and Mrs W H and Miss
Lygon, Lady Mary
Mackellican, Mr
Montgomery, Col C A S
Nelson Mr W H
Packer Rev W A H
Raban Lt. H T
Reid, Mr W
Rice, Mr C R
Scott, Mr R
Smetham, Mr E R
Stone, Lieut H C B
Sualigos Mr S J
Thornton Mr P S
Tomlin, Miss L E
Turner, Mr J
Wadia, Mr C N
Walker, Mr and Mrs H G
Wilson, Capt A H

FROM BRINDISI.

Graves, Prof. and Mrs H. S.
Myers, Mr and Mrs G H
Knudson, Mrs and Mr J
Pope, Mr J Van Someren

FROM PORTSAID.

Ashley, Mr and [illegible]
Ashley, Mr and Mrs F R
Ehrman, Mr and Mrs A L
Nomico, Mr C G
Petrocochino, Mr D P
Williamson, Mr C B

FROM ADEN.

Dauson, Capt Moray
Jephson, Mr
Livrerato, Mr
Lovelay, Capt F M
Master, Mr M J
Naof, Daectur A
Umar, Mr and Mrs S K and Infant

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, January 2.

1 The Inspector General of Volunteer will inspect the Corps as under:—No 1 and 2 Companies—Wednesday at 9 p m at Colaba North Fort 6th B L Gun Drill E E Company—Tuesday Parade at 6-30 p m at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Oyster Rock.

Dress—Khaki Uniform F S Caps Puttles not to be worn.

2 Regt Order No 1 D—21st Sept 1904 Re Reversion of Sergt R Lenaham is cancelled

3 Sergt W Thomson reverts to Gunner at his own request

4 The following promotions have been ordered:—No 1 Company No 1 Sub Divn—Gr W Lazelle to be Corpl and Gr C K Pinckney to be Bombr No 2 Sub Divn—Br F W Petch to be Corpl and Gr E Q Bennett to be a Bombr No 3 Sub Divn—Bgd Griffiths Corpl a Br A Shilling to be Bombr and Gr N George to be a Bombay No 2 Company No 4 Divn—Corpl T S Dawson to be Sergt Vice Thomson.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, F. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 2.

1 The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz Railway Station B B & C I at 6-30 A M (Bombay Time) on Thursday next the 5th Instant for Inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers.

Dress—Drill Order Bandoliers Helmets and Puttles.

Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 5 15 A M Bombay Time Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba Church Gate Marine Lines Charni Road Grant Road Mahaluxmi and Dadur Station Members travelling from other Stations on the G I P Railway will pay their own fares which will be refounded.

2 The 13th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz and the Rifle Range at Ghat Cooper will be available daily for Class-Firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this, and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their Class-Firing as soon as possible, and the Range may be reserved for practice for the Rifle meeting.

3 Members desirous of competing at the Central Rifle Meeting to be held in Poona in February next, are requested to send in their names to Head-Quarters not later than the 4th January 1905.

There will be communication Drill for all N C Officers and also for the proficiency class at Head-Quarters to-day (Monday) the 2nd instant at 6 P M.

There will be Company Drill for "B" Company at St Mary's College Byculla at 8 15 P M on Tuesday the 3rd Instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.

6 There will be Drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Friday), the 23rd inst.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 8 P M on Wednesday the 4th Instant and every Wednesday until further orders.

Dress—Plain Clothes Rifles and Side Arms.

"E" Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 P M on Wednesday the 4th Instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

There will be Instruction Drills for officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 P M on wednesday the

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain.
Adjutant, B. V. R.


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# INDIAN NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCY.

## SECOND AND LAST SITTING.

The second sitting of the Indian Social Conference was held on Saturday in the Congress pavilion on the Crescent, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh presiding. The attendance, both on the platform and in the body of the pavilion, had apparently diminished; and Parsee ladies, who attended in large numbers at previous sittings, were conspicuous by their absence. In fact very few members of the Parsee community attended at Saturday's sitting An interesting feature of the proceedings were the speeches delivered on social topics by Hindu ladies—Mrs. Ramanbhai Mahipatram "the lady graduate of Gujerat" Mrs. Vishanatha Iyer, Mrs. Parvatibai Athavle, and Miss Venubai Namjoshi, Mrs. Kashibai Harlekar, and Miss Mathurabai Joshi.

### CHILD MARRIAGE.

The first resolution brought forward was moved by Mrs. Ramanbai Mahipatram and was as follows: (i) That this Conference reiterates its opinion expressed in previous Conferences, that the custom of the child marriage is most injurious to the physical, economic and social well-being of the people, is condemned by ancient medical books and modern educated opinion and does not receive any sanction in our Shastras. It therefore exhorts all friends of reform to obtain, both by example and precept a speedy and total eradication of this pernicious custom. (ii) That this Conference congratulates H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwad of Baroda, on the courageous step he has taken in passing the Baroda Marriage Act, and feels certain that the prolonged deliberation and wise decision which preceded the act and the judicious mildness with which it is put in operation ensures its acceptance by the people concerned, This Conference hopes that this will prove only the first of a series of state-measures under-taken by His Highness for promoting social reform, and trusts that the example of progressive and enlightened States like Baroda and Mysore will be followed by the Princes and Chiefs of India.

Mrs. Ramanbhai Mahipatram in support of the proposition said the question of the prevention of child marriage was one of the oldest in the Social Reform Programme. It had been repeated year after year on this platform and on many other platforms. Some might be inclined to doubt the need for pushing it further as it seemed that no one now seriously disputed the desirability of putting a stop to infant marriages. But she humbly submitted that so long as a single child marriage took place within the length and breadth of the continent of India, so long as there was to be found a single child wife or a single child mother among the thirty crores of the population of this country, social reforms would be guilty of gross negligence of duty, if they ceased to insist on the prevention of this pernicious custom. For, it was a question of supreme importance. If was one of those momentous problems on the right or wrong solution of which depended whether India would rise or fall (Applause). The manifold evils arrising from this canker of Indian Social organism were so glaring, so deeply felt that they required no elaborate demonstration. The stunted growth of the feeble stature, the lost stamina, the decayed vigour that had ruin the trails of its miscliefs were written in such bold characters on the face of the nation that he who ran might read. If the evil was real what was urgently wanted was the prevention of it and it was here that the social reformers had still to fight his battle, for unfortunately this and other social sins had so sapped the foundations of the morals of their people that even in the comparatively easier reform of late marriage, people wanted to excuse themselves when their own children had to be married. And excesos were not wanting Some parents were old and wanted to see the rare spectacle of the wedding of their young child before they passed away from this world. Some parents were afraid of losing a good bride or bride-groom. Some parents were not prepared to face even the now enfeebled disapproval expressed by caste people, at the sight of an unmarried girl whom they called "a woman." These and thousand other lame excuses pointed to the sad fact that they had so fallen, so degenerated that selfishness held them in its firm grip even in matters of the most vital importance. She urged that the achievement sought by social reformers in this and other subjects was not merely philanthropic movement carried on from humanitarian motives for the protection of women and children It was a movement for national efficiency as was so aptly pointed out two years ago by the Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar. It was the cause of the Indian nation, and therefore it behoved all who loved their motherland and who were proud of its ancient glories, to pursue this question to its furthermost end till they had rooted out the baneful and pernicious custom from every community in India, every caste in India and every home in India (Applause). The circumstances of their present society and the altered condition of our life which were modernising even their ancient people, had made it convenient and possible to defer marriages to a certain age. Referring to the Baroda Marriage Act, She (the speaker) said the measures adopted by H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda for the amelioration of the social condition of his subjects was of no mean significance. It would not only discourage the marriages of girls under twelve, but would have a great educative value. It would direct the peoples' thoughts to the evils of early marriage, would radiate its healthy influences in many communities within his Highness' territories, and would raise the moral tone of the people. His Highness had proved himself to be a worthy custodian of the potency of good intent in the Society, and had exemplified in his person the ancient ideal of a sovereign who watched the happiness of his subjects with parental solicitude and hesitated not to interfere whenever there was misery or inequity whether in homes, communities or Societies (Applause.)

Mrs. Vishwanath Iyer, in seconding the proposition, said the benevolent British Government, who had abolished the hideous customs of suttee, should follow the examples of Baroda and Mysore States and legislate on the questions of child-marriage and widow remarriage.

Mr. Sevakial Dalsukhram Parikh, in supporting the proposition, said no ghost was required to tell them about the evils arising from early marriage. The deadly and disastrous effects of early marriage were so patent and floating on the surface that he who runs may read. It was the common root of a host of other evils, and hence the eradication of this prime evil meant the eradication of all those that are concomitant. It was a pity they were slaves to such a barbarous custom, which was against the Shastras. Marriage was such an important factor in their lives that on it depended mainly the success or the failure of the lives. It was needless to dilate on the disadvantages of early marriage—the loss of strength and utter deterioration of physical, moral and intellectual gifts, and the production of very feeble progeny.

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

### TEMPERANCE.

Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., moved: That this Conference regards the enormous growth in the consumption of intoxicating articles in this country, as a serious hindrance to its material and moral progress, expresses its cordial sympathy with the temperance movement, and exhorts all reform associations to co-operate with this movement and create a strong public opinion against the spread of this evil; and that this Conference adopts the resolution passed at the last All India Temperance Conference. Mr. Smith assured those present that it gave him very great pleasure to be present at the Social Conference. He was delighted with the proceedings of the previous day, and especially with that most able speech of his Highness the Gaikwar. It was one of the finest speeches on the social reform that had ever been his (the speaker's) fortune to hear in this or in any other country. (Applause). It gave him hope for India when he saw a man in the high position of a Maharaja taking courage in discoursing upon questions which lay at the root of a nation's well-being. He was one of these who thought that the subjects which were to be placed before the Conference were of the greatest importance, and affected the growth and strength and well-being of the people. He said with all his heart "God-speed" to all Indian reformers. (Applause) Mr. Smith then proceeded to speak on the resolution in his charge. He condemned the present system of farming out liquor drinks of requing the contractor to guarantee that he would sell a maximum quantity of drink. What they wanted was that the minimum and not the maximum quantity of liquor should be sold They also expected the Government to unite itself in the great temperance force in this country as a means of discouraging drinking as much as possible. He held that in all countries it was the duty of a good Government to ally itself with the best sentiments of the people. He found that Governments in these days had a great tendency to make the revenue, and especially abkari revenue, their first consideration. That was the case in England, and he feared it also existed in India. They asked the Government here to make revenue a secondary, and temperance the first consideration. Mr. Smith then urged that means should be adopted to take away the temptation to drink which lay in the way of the mill-operatives in Bombay, to prevent the sale of liquor to children, and to disallow the employment of women to sell liquor.

Dr. Bemjamin seconded and Mr. Nandjal supported the resolution, which was carried.

### THE PARDA SYSTEM, POLIGAMY, &c.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal proposed. That this Conference, earnestly exhorts all persons interested in social reform to cooperate in creating a strong public sentiment against practices like (1) the Parda system, (2) ill-assorted marriages, (3) poligamy, (4) extortionate marriage demands, (5) disfigurement of widows, and other customs calculated to lower the dignity of woman and descrimental to her moral, mental or pyysical well-being. In this connection, the Conference notes with satisfaction the enlightened advocacy by some Mahomedan leaders, of the abolition of the parda system, among their co-religionists, and the example set by some leading families in this Presidency.

Swami Nityanandjee seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. R. V. Mahajani, and Mr. Hydari and carried with acclamation,

Mr. Pal in moving the resolution, referred to the comparatively small audience before him. We said they had qbantity on the previous day, but he took it that they had quantity that day. He for one would go in more for quality than quantity whether in politics or in social or religious reforms. They need not despair that they had a smaller gathering that day, than on the previous day provided only that their allegiance to the cause of social reform was absolutely true, sincere heartfelt and answering. Coming to the resolution itself, Mr. Pal made a strong appeal to all present to do all they could to put down the evil practices mentioned in it.

Swami Nityanand and in seconding the resolution, spoke strongly against the purdah system. He said a woman by nature was so shy and modest that she dared not gaze at a man. It was the man who boldly cast his eyes on a woman, and he therefore thought that instead of the woman, the man should observe purdah (Laughter).

Mr. R. V. Mahajani in supporting the resolution spoke against extortionate marriage demands. He said the value of a bridegroom nowadays increased in proportion to the higher University examinations he passed, Referring to the question of purdah-system, Mr. Mahajani said in that matter they had his Highness the Aga Khan for their guide, philosopher and friend who had strongly denounced that pernicious custom. His Highness' words appeared to have the desired effect, for they had the greatest satisfaction in seeing among them a number of Mahomedan ladies, some of whom were even purdah ladies.

The resolution was carried.

### WIDOW MARRIAGE.

Mr. N. K. Ramasami Iyer proposed (i) That this Conference considers enforced widowhood as an infringement of the righis of women, and views with great concern the increase number of child-widows especially owing to plague, famine and like causes, and considers that our domestic and social well-being alike demand a speedy amelioration of their condition and towards this end, recommends that all obstacles in the way of the marriage of widows should be removed, (ii) That, this Conference, while it notes with satisfaction the slow yet steady advance in the number of widow-marriages in the country and the removal of hindrances in the way of social intercourse with remarried couples and their children, thinks that there is yet a great scope for word for combating social prejudice in this matter. It therefore urges upon all persons interested in the cause of widows, to how their active sympathy with remarried couples.

Mr. Roshan Lal seconded the proposition, which was supported by Mr. Lala Ruchi Ram and Mr. Ganpat Shanker Sohoni, and was carried with acclamation,

Mr. Iyer, in support of the resolution, said he did not agree with view expressed there that in order to remedy the evil arising from enforced widowhood. the limit of the marriageable age of the girl should be raised, because it did not go to the very root of the evil.

Mr. Roshan Lal, in seconding the proposition said he felt choaked when this question of widow remarriage came before him. He would weep rather than speak on the subject. He then referred to the calamities that had befallen his family by early marriages. After the death of his second wife he, in the face of the caste prohibitions, married a widow and his example was followed by four other men of his community. There was slight persecution but that vanished after a time, He (the speaker), attributed the curse of poverty, plague and famines to the miseries from which their widow sisters were suffering.

Mr. Lala Ruchi Ram, in supporting the motion, regretted that there were not many more reformers to fight this important question. He said instead of a few dozen, there ought to be hundreds, nay, thousands social reformers. He then quoted figures from the last censu, which showed that there were from four to five hundred widows under the age of one twenty thousand under the age of five, and hundreds of thousands above the age of five. He didnot agree with the views expessed by Mrs Annie Besant that if widows were allowed to remarry, there would be old maids; because he thought the existence of widows was a greater evil than the existence of old maids in their midst.

### FEMALE EDUCATION.

Mr. C. V. Vaidya proposed that this Conference, regarding the slow progress of education in this country as the chief obstacle to the more rapid adoption of wholesome reforms in the social, domestic and personal lives of the community, and the individuals who compose it, desires to emphasise the urgent necessity of prompting wide diffusion of knowledge among women, and appeals to the Government, Native Princes and Chiefs, and private citizens to open more schools and colleges and to encourage by means of liberal grants and endowments other constitutions like home-classes for the same purpose.

The proposition was seconded by Mrs. Kanitkar, and supported by Mrs. Kashibai Harikar, Miss Mathurabai Joshi, and Mrs. Tarabai Wanve, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Vaidya said both the orthodox and forward sections of the Hindus were agreed upon the necessity of female education. There was nothing in their religion which discountenanced the education of women. Again, by educating women they were not introducing any new thing. By doing that they acted up to the best traditions of Indian history. It was only in the dark ages of history that women were looked upon and eprived. Again, when Hidduism was supplanted by Buddhism, and the Mahomedans invaded and conquered India, the education of Indian women began to be neglected. But this neglect should not be perpetuated. With the advent of the British rule they had come to know that in ancient times their women were as well educated as their sisters of Western countries in modern times.

Mrs. Kashibai Kanitkar; in seconding the resolution, dwelled upon the importance of female education, which she said should be advanced before any other national activities. She pointed out that this was the first national conference in which ladies had the privilege of taking part. She dwelt upon the advantages derived by allowing ladies to co-operate in all social movements. She impressed upon the audience the necessity of female education which would enable them to solve some of the social problems, without the assistance of men who would then be left to deal with politics only.

Mrs. Kashibai Harlekar, in supporting the resolution, addressed the meeting in Marathi at considerable length. She repudiated the idea that female education would lead to disastrous result such as selfishness among girls matrimonial difficities, etc. She urged that all there were mere fallacies and female education had none of those disadvantages. She said there should be a steady progress of female education regardless of any pernicious customs. It was education alone that would make the custom of widow remarriage popular among Hindu societies. She suggested that educated young widows should be made school mistress or should follow the example of the Western sisters of charity and ameliorate the condition of their illeterate sisters.

Miss Mathurabai Jhosi of the Satara further supported the resolution She said it was no use passing resolutions annually if females were left illiterate. If males would not enlighten them, how could females cooperate with them in solving some of the important social problems? The only way for the national advancement was to educate women.

The resolution was their unanimously adopted.

### GREAT SCOPE FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

Mrs. Venubai Namjoshi proposed that this Conference considers that there is a great scope for Indian women to benefit their sisters in their capacities of teachers and preachers of sectors and nurses for which their inborn qualities make them pre-eminently will-fitted. It regards these professions as offering an unique opening for Hindu Widows who may be thrown on their resources. It therefore appeals women for these professions, more especially those meant for the education of widows.

The proposition was seconded by Mrs. Parvatibai Athavle and carried with acclamation.

Mrs. Venubai Namjoshi, who is a Brahmin widow and a student of the Poona Female High School described helplessness and destitution of widows and pathetically appeared to the meeting to help the institutions where widows were trained for useful professions. She said widows should not be left on the charity of the public, but should be trained to the professions of hospital nurses, midwives, &c.

Mrs. Parvatibai Athavale, Superintendent of "Karves Home for widows" said instead of passing mere resolutions, they should do something substantial for the improvement of their social condition. Regardless of customs and practices prevailing in her community, she had come forward to address the Conference in support of the cause of her degraded sisters. Let others follow her example. But there should be less talk and real work.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

### FOREIGN TRAVELS.

On the motion of Dr. K. G. Desai, seconded by Mr. Madhev Rao Kher, the following resolution was adopted:—This Conference, while regretting the action of some intelligent and enterprising local enates in taking up an unsympathetic attitude towards some of their members who had visited foreign countries, expresses its satisfaction at the growing popularity of foreign travel in the Hindu Society and the removal, to some extent, of hindrances in its way. It recommends that as this reform is immediately connected with our national activities, strenuous efforts should be made to remove inverterrate prejudice against foriegn travel among Hindus.

### ELEVATION OF LOW CLASSES.

Pandit Rambhaj Dutt proposed that as national progress can never be attained without elevating all the sections of the population, this Conference records its emphatic opinion that the present social and intellectual condition of the depressed classes constitutes a serious menace to the general well-being, and desires to impress upon the public the need of larger and organised efforts for elevating the status of the depressed and back ward classes.

The proposition was seconded by Swami Shanker Anand and carried.

### UNION OF SUB-CASTES.

Mr. D. G Pandhye proposed that this Conference is of opinion that our present rigid caste system is highly detrimental to the development of national spirit and involves serious loss of national energy, social co-operation, and communal fellow-feeling. It therefore urges all patriotic men to do their best to soften the rigidity of its barriers and this Conference recommends for the present that the various sub-sections of the main-castes should be brought into closer union with one another by introducing, interdining and intermarriage among them.

The proposition was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Venkat Rao and carried with acclamation.

### SOCIAL PURITY.

Mr. V. M. Mahajani proposed that this Conference reiterates and reaffirms its resolutions passed at previous Conferences against nautch parties and in favour of social purity.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. R. R. Kala and carried.

### RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

On the motion of the President, it was resolved that, "this Conference is of opinion that the practically irresponsible position of the managers of religious and charitable endowments leads to their frequent mismanagement, which, besides the misuse of resources involved, is a source of considerable demoralisation to the communities concerned. It therefore recommends that Government may be moved to undertake legislation for their better management."

### SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATIONS.

The President proposed and it was resolved that "this Conference notes with satisfaction the establishment of Social Reform Associations in Bombay, Belgaum, Thana, Kurnool and other places and the increased activity shown by some of the existing associations. It recommends the organisation of similar Associations in other places as the most efficient means of diffusing ideas of reform."

### READMISSION OF REPENTANT CONVERTS.

The President proposed and it was resolved that this Conference reaffirms the resolutions adopted at previous Conferences in favour of the readmission of repentant converts in society.

Mr. R. M. Mutholkar proposed that the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar be appointed as General Secretary and Mr. B. N. Bhajekar as Joint General Secretary of the Conference for the next year—This was dopted.

On the motion of the President the Conference placed on record its sense of gratitude to his Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda, for delivering an able and instructive Mangural address.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar next proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President, which was carried with acclamation.

Three cheers were given for the King Emperor, for H. H. the Gaikwar, and for the President; and the Conference was then dissolved.

# FIVE TRAVELLING SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following letter has been addressed to Sir W. Wedderburn:—

Dear Sir,—Having the privilege of your personal acquaintance and knowing that you are going from England as a delegate to the forthcoming meeting of the Indian National Congress at Bombay, I venture to request you to bring to the notice of my countrymen, assembled on that occasion, and through them to the educational institutions in different parts of India, that in memory of the late Mr. Herbert Spencer the first anniversary of whose death I solemnly observe to-day, I propose to found five Travelling Fellowships to be called the "Herbert Spencer Indian Fellowships" of the value of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand) each for enabling Indian Graduates to finish their education in England and to qualify themselves for an independent profession. I also purpose founding an additional Fellowship in memory of the late Svami Dayananda Sarasvati, founder of the Arya Samaj, two Fellowships will be awarded in the year 1905, and a like number in the years 1906 and 1907, making six altogether. At the expiration of three years if my scheme prove successful, I undertake to make a permanent endowment which will yield the requisite sum. Full particulars as to the mode of election and other incidental matters will be published hereafter; but I may mention one of the conditions attached to my proposal, viz: that an Indian Graduate holding a Fellowship under this scheme shall not accept any post, office, emoluments or service under the British Government after his return to India. I have imposed this condition, being thoroughly convinced of the truth of the observation of Socrates to his Judges, that he who honestly strives against the many lawless and unrighteous deeds which are done in a state, and frights for the right, must have a private station and not a public one.

I may be permitted to add a few words about Mr. Herbert Spencer's claim to the gratitude of India. No scholar or statesman, to my knowledge, has so sympathetically and courageously pleaded the cause of India as Herbert Spencer whom Darwin found "twenty times his superior," and who, in the opinion of Grant Allen, "possessed the finest brain and the most marvellous intellect ever yet vouchsafed to human being." It was Herbert Spencer who strongly condemned many years ago the continuance of "the cunning despotism which uses native soldiers to maintain and extend native subjection," of "the grievous salt-monopoly," and of "the pitiless taxation which wrings from the poor ryots nearly half the produce of the soil." It was Herbert Spencer who collected proofs to show particularly in reference to India that by the English" all conquests and annexations are made from base and selfish matives alone." It was again Herbert Spencer who called the British a "Sociophagous" or Society-eating nation for affording opportunities to "the many who, in the East, tacitly assume that Indians exist for the benefit of Anglo-Indians." And finally, it was Herbert Spencer who perceiving the best interests of England and India, saw no crime in the endeavour of the Indians to throw off the foreign yoke, and who entertained no doubt that, "had the East India Company been denied military aid and State-conferred privileges, both its own affairs and the affairs of Hindustan would have been in a far better condition than they now are."

The memory of such a true and disinterested friend of India, I submit, ought to be gratefully honoured and respected by every Indian having his country's welfare at heart.

In conclusion, I hope that what I have stated above will meet with the approval of my countrymen and that you will kindly read this letter at the next session of the Congress.—I am, etc.,

SHYAMJI KRISHNAVARMA.

9, Queen's Wood Avenue, Highgate, London, N. December 8th.

# THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—DEC. 16.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major W B Lane, IMS B | Mr R E Enthoven, Bo Cov |
| Mr G D Billings, B | Mr A W Booker, Bo |
| Mr A F Pinhey, M Cov | Mr C H Mackie, Bo |

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Major J R C Colvin, B, furl to April 25, 1905 | Mr E L L Garstin, B, 8 mo furl |
| Capt P St J More, I M S, B study leave from July 2, 1904, to July 26, 1904 | Mr E Hyper, B 3 mo M C |
| Capt G K Walker, I C V D, B, study leave from Oct 4, 1904, to Dec 2, 1904 | Mr G P Pritchard, B 3 mo M C |
| Capt E J Morgan, I M S, B, 2 days' furl | Mr J R C Nicolls, B 2 mo M C |
| Mr F L J Williamson, B Cov 6 mo M C | Mr J G Burn, M Cov, 6 mo furl |
| Mr L F Morshead, B Cov 4 days' furl | Mr A Chatterton, M, 4 days' furl |
| Mr W H Dawson, B Cov, 4 mo extraordinary leave. | Mr P P Sweeting, 4 mo 15 days' furl |

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt E J Morgan, I M S, B | Mr A S A Westropp, Bo Cov |
| Mr W F Rice, B Cov | Mr C B Lessley, Bo |

# THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

### HOME.

Court.—The King on Monday acted as sponsor at the christening of the infant son of the Duke of Westminster, and afterwards left London for Bury St. Edmunds.—The King of Portugal left London on Saturday for Paris, where Queen Amelia joined him.

Drama.—A comic opera, "Ladyland," by Eustace Ponsonby, with music by F. Lambert, was produced on Monday at the Avenue Theatre.—At the Court Theatre, a play called Marjet, adapted from Daudet's La Menteuse, was produced on Tuesday.

Ecclesiastical.—Bishop Gore, of Worcester, has been appointed to the new see of Birmingham; Bishop Yeatman-Biggs, of Southwark, becomes Bishop of Worcester; and Archdeacon Diggle, of Birmingham, becomes Bishop of Carlisle.—The Bishop of Ely has announced his intention of resigning about the middle of next year.—Bishop Hoskyns of Southwell, was enthroned on the 8th.—Archdeacon Lane has been appointed Dean of Rochester.—The Dean of Westminster delivered at the Abbey, on Saturday, his second lecture on the Inspiration of the Bible.—Lord Elgin (chairman), Lord Kinnar, and Sir R. Anstruther have been appointed as a Royal Commission to inquire into matters connected with the Free Church of Scotland and the United Free Church.

Education.—Lord Londonderry received on the 12th a deputation who urged measures for the development of technical and secondary education.—A new scholarship scheme has been framed by the Higher Education Committee of the London County Council.—Sir Donald Currie has given £25,000 to Edinburgh University.

Football.—Cambridge beat Oxford in the annual Rugby match on Tuesday.

Labour.—A strike is impending in the Nottingham lace trade, the men having repudiated the action of their representatives, who agreed to a reduction of wages.

Law.—A Peckham bootseller has obtained judgment for £750 damages in a libel suit against the "Boot and Shoe Trades Journal."

Passive Resistance.—It is asserted that only 151 passive resisters have so far lost their votes under the Lord Chief Justice's recent decision, and that only those will be affected whose education rates have been paid neither willingly nor by distraint.

Sales.—Nelson's letter-book has been sold for £190; Burns's family Bible for £1,500; six letters from Dr. Johnson to Sir R. Chambers for £125; a copy of the Great Latin Psalter of 1459 for £4,000; and Queen Drago's jewels and State costume for £3,335. The Anglesey jewels have so far realized £88,090.

Seven Fishermen were drowned off Newbiggin, on the Northumberlandcoast on the 9th by the capsizing of their boat while endeavouring to assist a foreign steamer which had struck on the Needle Point.—Six men have been lost inas Donegal fishing-boat.—The steamship Nar was wrecked off the mouth of the Spy on Tuesday, when all on board were drowned.

Sir Thomas Sutherland, presiding on Tuesday at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, referred to the Russian seizure of the steamship Malacca. He stated that the company had made a claim on the Russian Government for the loss sustained in connexion with the seizure, and added that a very grave question was involved as to the question of contraband.

Speeches have been delivered during the week by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman at Dunfermline, Cuiross, and Inverkeithing, Mr. Austen Chamberlain at Sparkhill, Mr. Arnold-Forster at Edinburgh and Newcastle, the Home Secretary at Herne Bay, Sir H. Fowler at Warwick, Mr. H. Gladstone at Stratford, Mr. Asquith at Preston, Lord G. Hamilton at Ealing, Lord Hugh Cecil at Hanley Sir, E. Grey at Kendal, and Mr. Brodrick near Guildford.

The Unemployed.—The King has sent 250 guineas to the fund for the London unemployed; the Queen has given £200, the Prince and Princess of Wales 150 guineas, Lord Iveagh £5,000, the Peabody Trustees £5,000, Messrs. Rothschild £3,000, the Duke of Westminster £2,000, Messrs. Wernher, Beit, and Co. £2,000, Messrs. J. S. Morgan and Co. £1,000, and Mr. W. F. Smith £500.

### THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Deakin brought forward his Preferential resolutions in the Federal House on the 8th, and Mr. Watson seconded the motion. Mr. Reid, the Premier, spoke on the 13th, favouring the idea of a conference. On the 14th, Mr. Watson said that an expression of Australian opinion in favour of preference was necessary; but, speking generally he was not inclined to reduce duties in favour of Great Britain.—Of the eight gentlemen invited to serve on the Commonwealth Tariff Inquiry Commission, four are protectionists and four free-traders.

Canada.—Lord Grey, the new Governor-General, arrived at Halifax, N. S. on Saturday and at Ottawa on Tuesday. He was enthusiastically welcomed.

Jamaica.—The Legislative Council has rejected the vote for the island's participation in the Indian and Colonial exhibition.

Newfoundland.—The Government has sent to England a telegram of warm acknowledgment in connexion with the Anglo-French Agreement.

South Africa.—The gold output of the Transvaal mines last month was £1,427,947, against £1,383,107 in October.—In a fight between Chinese and Kaffirs on Sunday four men were killed.—The body of Mr. Kruger reached Pretoria on Saturday.

### THE UNITED STATES.

A fire at Minneapolis on the 14th, did damage estimated at £600,000.

The Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty has been signed at Washington. Opposition is threatened in the Senate.

The President's intentions regarding tariff revision are still in doubt; and his proposal that the Railway Commission should be empowered to fix rates is vigorously opposed.

### FOREIGN.

Afghanistan.—The British Mission to the Ameer arrived at Kabul on Monday.

Austria-Hungary.—The Budget Committee having rejected a financial proposal of the Ministry, the Reichsrath has been prolonged.—The Hungarian Chamber was on Tuesday the scene of an extraordinary outbreak of violence, the Opposition wrecking the furniture. The opening of the Session had to be postponed, but took place quietly on Wednesday.

China.—A former member of the Chinese mission for Europe states that the hatred of the Chinese for Europeans is particularly strong where the two races see most of each other.

France.—Further debates on delation have taken place in the Chamber.—M. Syveton, the Nationalist Deputy who assaulted General Andre in the Chamber was found dead in his study on the 8th, and appears to have committed suicide. M. Rochefort has put forward on his own initiative the candidature of Colonel Marchand for the seat thus vacant.

Germany.—Count von Bulow announces that there is now a prospect of an understanding with Austria-Hungary in regard to a commercial treaty.—In a speech last week Count von Bulow described Germany's attitude towards Russia as one of "benevolent neutrality"; but another adjective was substituted in the official report.

Italy.—Signor Luzzatti has made his financial statement in the Chamber.

Morocco.—Our Tangier Correspondent says that the brigand Raisuli informs him that he is willing to undertake the responsibility of protecting the Tangier district.

Russia.—A popular demonstration against the Government took place in St. Petersburg on Sunday.—Our Paris Correspondent says that Russia is seething with open sedition, and that only the concession of comprehensive reforms can avert a terrible storm.—A large meeting of "representatives of the Liberal professons" has put forward a programme including a reorganization of the system of government by a constituant assembly.—The Finnish Diet was opened on the 9th.—Sasanoff, the murderer of M. de Plehve, and his accomplice were tried on Tuesday and sentenced to penal servitude for life and to 20 years' hard labour respectively.

Spain.—The Cabinet has resigned on account of the King's refusal to sanction a military appointment.

The Nobel prizes were distributed at Stockholm on Saturday. That for physics was awarded to Lord Rayleigh and that for chemistry to Sir W. Ramsay.

The War.—At Port Arthur, the Japanese fire appears to have sunk or otherwise disabled all the Russian battleships and cruisers except the Sevastopol. Tuesday's bombardment was principally aimed at the arsenal, the torpedo depot, and the ships in the vicinity. The torpedo depot was set on fire, three ships were destroyed and one sunk, and some buildings were damaged. Torpedo-boat attacks on the Sevastopol, made on Monday and Tuesday nights, were repelled by the Russian fire.—The small Japanese cruiser Sai Yen was sunk by a mine off Port Arthur on November 30, and 39 of her crew, including the commander, were drowned.—From the front on the Sha-ho there are the usual reports of skirmishes in which both parties claim successes. The cold is becoming intense.—A St. Petersburg correspondent hears that General Kuropatkin has telegraphed that, unless the trains on the Siberian Railway are greatly increased, it will be impossible to provision the army. The correspondent adds that the General's request cannot be complied with.—The Japanese political parties have endorsed the Government's proposal of increased war taxes, but have reduced the amount by £1,000,000.—The North Sea Inquiry Commission will probably hold its first sitting on Tuesday in Paris.

Turkey has given the satisfaction demanded for the interference with Austro-Hungarian mails.

Obituary.—General Sir R. C. Stewart; Lieutenant-General Sir F. Fitz-Wygram; Mr. S. Charrington, M. P.; Mr. E. Leamy, M. P.; Major J. T. Tennant; Bishop Hadfield and Bishop Day.—"Times."

# IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

## THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

### MR. BALFOUR ON AN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The Prime Minister, who was accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary for the Colonies, and Sir George Clarke, secretary of the Defence Committee, received at the Foreign Office on Dec. 10 a numerous deputation organised by the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, who desired to put forward certain views respecting the Colonies and the Navy.

The deputation was introduced by Sir M. Hicks Beach, M.P. and the official list of those taking part in it included the Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Hampden, Viscount Hardinge, Lord Avebury, Lord Congleton; the following members of the House of Commons:—Mr James Bailey, Mr J G Butcher, Mr. W J Bull, Mr Cohen, Mr R K Causton, Mr O Leigh Clare, Sir John Colomb, Sir W Hart Dyke, Mr A Elliot, Sir George Fardell, Mr. Hayes Fisher, Sir Fortescue Flannery, Mr Galloway, Mr H D Greene, Gray, Mr M Ernes Sir H R Graham, Sir R T Hermon Hodge, Mr Howard, Mr Hay, Capt Jessel, Sir H Seymour King, Col Legge, Mr Moon, Mr Mount, Mr Guy Pym, Sir F S Powell, Mr Pemberton, Sir Albert Rollit, Sir John Rolleston, Mr S F Ridley, Sir J Rankin, Mr Herbert Robinson, Mr W F D Smith, Mr Austin Taylor, Mr Percy Thornton, Sir E Vincent, and Mr. Wolff; Mr Thomas F Blackwell and Mr Albert G Sandeman, president and vice-president respectively of the London Chamber of Commerce; Mr Joseph E Street, chairman of Lloyd's; Sir Harry Johnston, Sir Frederick Pollock, Vice-Admiral Sir W Acland, Sir T Fowell Buxton, Admiral Sir E Fremantle, Sir T V Aagier, Sir G H Chubb, Sir Douglas Fox, Mr Douglas Freshfield, Sir J West Ridgeway, Sir Gerard Smith, General Sir Charles Warren, Sir Malcolm McEachern, Sir John Parkinton, Sir William White, Mr. Howard d'Egville (secretary of the Imperial Federation Defence Committee), and many other gentlemen specially representative of commerce and shipping or having particular associations with the Colonies.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in introducing the reputation, said that it comprised 40 or 50 peers and members of the House of Commons, ex-colonial governors and some distinguished colonists, and representatives of the London Chamber of Commerce Lloyd's, banking, and other institutions. The more important of the Colonies claimed to be, and were, great and growing nations, and any independent nation deserving these epithets and having a seaboard would be compelled to find for itself a sea going navy of adequate strength. (Hear, hear.) We had relieved them of that liability practically at the cost of the taxpayers of the United Kingdom. Our naval estimates had largely increased, and it was not quite just that a necessary common burden should be borne solely by 40,000,000 of people in the United Kingdom and hardly at all by 10,000,000 of the same race in our self-governing colonies. At the Colonial Conference in 1902 the principle was universally admitted that there was a common responsibility resting upon all parts of the empire for its defence, and that naval defence was of paramount importance, but the material results of the acceptance of that principle were disappointing. The deputation did not, however, desire to compain of anything in the past, but reference to the Colonies, but rather to emphasise what was necessary for the future. (Hear, hear.) Canada did not contribute one penny in money nor a single man to the naval defence of the empire, although she was high in the scale of nations in the importance of her mercantile marine. There had of late years been changes and developments with regard to the naval strength of great countries in quarters which might far more vitally affect our Colonies than the future of the United Kingdom. It was his deliberate conviction, as an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, looking at the enormous efforts now being made by the Great Powers in all parts of the world in increasing their naval strength, that without recourse to a system of borrowing for current expenditure—which would be contrary to sound finance, deeply injurious to the credit of the country, and deprive us of the resources necessary to carry out any great work—it would soon be impossible for the taxpayer of the United Kingdom to continue to bear alone this vast and ever-increasing burden of the naval defence of the empire. What the deputation asked was that in any conference that as the result of the policy of the Government might be called between the representatives of this country and the Colonies this subject might receive the consideration which its enormous and urgent importance demanded, and that it might be more urgently pressed on the Colonies in the future than in the past. It was open to the Colonies, if they chose, to decline to take their fair share of this ever-increasing burden, but he did not think they would if it was properly put before them. At any rate, it was the primary duty of the Government to put this in the forefront as the most urgent and essential matter for consideration. (Cheers.)

Sir John Colomb, on behalf of the Imperial Federation (Defence) Committee, read a memorandum setting forth its objects and cordially welcoming a colonial conference.

Mr. Balfour in reply said:—I doubt whether a more important or influential deputation has ever waited upon a Prime Minister in this country. I do not believe that the subject-matter of any deputation has for many years been of greater importance than the subject with which the preceding speakers have concerned themselves in their able pronouncement. I never heard Sir Michael Hicks Beach put a case more powerfully or more briefly. The statement read by Sir John Colomb contains in an admirable form a review of the arguements which he and his committee have lost no legitimate opportunity of laying before the country. He was able to state that the same sentiments were expressed as far back as the eighties by a statesman now deceased, showing how consistently and faithfully has been the advocacy of greater unity between the mother country and her Colonies for purposes of imperial naval defence. (Hear, hear.) But, perhaps, I slightly exaggerated in saying that the statement read by Sir John Colomb was substantially identical with that made 20 years ago, because then it was not possible to foresee the changed conditions of the world since that time or the different outlook which now meets the gaze of the observant citizens of the empire when he sees how—I will not say hostile forces, but forces that may become hostile—are marshalled round the world, what new combination may conceivably have to be made by this country, and what different dangers menace the unity and even the independence of portions of the empire. (Hear, hear.) That could not be foreseen by Mr. Arnold-Forster 25 years ago, and I have frankly to say that, so far as it is possible to gauge the tendencies of the times in which we live, the unhappy change which has taken place in this distribution of armaments throughout the world shows no signs of being of a less menacing character to the future of this empire. The tendencies rather call for greater watchfulness, and I fear I may have to add far greater efforts even than have been the case in the past.

### A PLEA FOR PATIENCE.

Now, gentlemen, the primary subject—the main subject—to which you have called my attention is the relatively unimportant part which the Colonies bear in what is, no doubt, a common imperial duty, and what ought to be, no doubt, in a theoretically perfect state, A common imperial burden. I do not think that the facts that have been brought before me can be denied, I do not think that their significance can be minimised. I think they are eminently worthy the attention of citizens of the empire in this country, and not less worthy the attention of citizens of the empire in our self-governing colonies. But may I add to what has been said that we ought not to look merely at the state of things as it is now? We ought not merely to do a sum totalling up the commerce of this country and the Colonies, comparing their trade with our trade, their wealth with our wealth, and then by a simple sum in arithmetic showing how far short of the general burden for naval purposes is borne by them in comparison with that population, with that commerce, and that wealth. (Hear, hear.) You have to consider things not merely as they are in December 1904. You have to consider the growth and the tendency of things; and I would

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 13.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)—Second Lieut F G Crompton to be lieutenant, vice A K H. O'Brien seconded.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Major the Hon R Leigh is placed on retired pay.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants resign their commissions:—J Lopdell, F S Garratt.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—Capt T M H Kincaid-Smith is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health, at his own request.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Major the Hon S W Brand retires on retired pay; Capt and Brevet Major S L Barry, D S O, to be Major, vice the Hon T W Brand.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—Second Lieut C G A Maberly to be lieutenant, vice B D Fisher, appointed adjutant.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieut (District Officer) C T Rolph is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Art.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned captains to be majors:—R C Coates, D S O, vice N F Gordon, deceased; Brevet Major H A D Simpson-Baikie, vice G F Macmunn, D S O, appointed to Staff; Supernumerary Capt C Evans to be captain, vice W H C Despard. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—E P Bedwell, vice H T Belcher, D S O, appointed adjutant; H W Paxton, on the Seconded List; D W L Spitler, vice F T Oldham, promoted; Lieut G W Lee resigns his commission. The date of restoration to the establishment of Lieut R G Maturin, D S O, is March 27, 1904, vice H A Hamilton, seconded, and not as notified in the "Gazette" of June 3, 1904. Capt W H C Despard to be adjutant, vice Capt C Evans, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt C H Chepmell to be major, vice A C Currie, appointed to the Staff; Capt T M Luke is seconded for service with the Native Mountain Art, India. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—R L Haymes, vice G Stoddart, resigned; S D Bullen, vice L S Bayley, appointed to the Sierra Leone Company; A E Gordon, vice F F Rynd, D S O, seconded; A C Boyd, vice H S de Brett, D S O, seconded; Capt H E Cadell, from half-pay, to be captain, vice W H Jones; Second Lieut A B Hearle to be lieutenant, to complete establishment. The undermentioned officers to be adjutants:—Capt W H Jones, vice Capt F D Hamilton, who has vacated that appointment; Lieut J Thomson, vice Major F Aikenhead, who vacated that appointment on promotion.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col W D Lindley, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay; Lieut.-Col. G. H. W. Stockdale is placed on half-pay on account of ill-health. The promotion of the undermentioned officers is antedated as follows:—Lieut-Col J Winn to Nov 4, 1904, vice G H W Stoskdale; Major H A D Fraser to Oct 30 1904, vice W R Hilliard, deceased.

Lieut-Col J Winn retires on retired pay; Major S G Burrard to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. W D Conner, placed on half-play Capt. C B Collins to be major, vice J. Winn.

FOOT GUARD.

Grenadier Guards—Major W A L Fox-Pitt retires on retired pay.

Scots Guards—Supernumerary Capt. A C Bell to be captain, vice H C Elwes, M V O, retired, Capt W J M Hill resigns his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.)—Lieut J F S Gordon is seconded for service under the Foreign Office.

The Buffs (East Kent Regt.)—The undermentioned officers seconded for service with the Indian Army: Lieuts, T T Oakes, A B Harley; Second Lieuts. J W Pickthall, H A Thewles.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Lieut. Col. and Brevet-Col. F B Matthews, D S O., on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay; Major W H Duffin to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col. F B Matthews, D S O, Lieut. R. Money is seconded for service under the Colonial Office; Second Lieut. C C Marshall to be lieutenant; vice R Money.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Second Lieut H L Ovans to be lieutenant, vice R S Fletcher, seconded.

The King's (Liverpool Regt)—Major H. Swann retires on retiredpay.

The Suffolk Regt.—Supernumerary Lieut R W B Onslow to be lieutenant vice C W Butler, transferred to the Indian Army.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt Second Lieut M Fisher to be lieutenant vice G L Crossman, D S O, promoted.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt)—Lieut R H Darwin, adjutant of Militia to be captain to complete establishment.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut J L Swainson is antedated to Oct 14, 1904, vice J J Lyons placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Second Lieut M C Ferrers-Guy to be lieutenant, vice C E M Dansey seconded.

The Cheshire Regt—Corporal E C Maxwell, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers, to be second lieutenant, vice J McL G Taylor, transferred to the Indian Army.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated to Oct 29, 1904:—R L Lloyd, vice H V V Kyrke, seconded; R V Barker, vice R L Lloyd, seconded for service under the Colonial office; Second Lieut J D Venables to be lieutenant, vice A H Reynolds, deceased.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut C E Kitchin is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—W H Macallan, vice J A Dutton, retired; H W Edden, adjutant 4th batt, to complete establishment; Lieut C G Bramwell is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Capt. F. H. G. Cunliffe is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Second Lieut. J. B. M. Matthews-Donaldson to be lieutenant, vice F. G. Brown, seconded.

The East Lancashire Regt—Second Lieut T H Preston to be lieutenant, vice O P Hargreaves, deceased.

The East Surrey Regt—Second Lieut E A J Ferrers resigns his commission.

The Border Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A B Clayton, vice R S Engledue transferred to the Indian Army; C Lamb vice D H F H Reade, deceased.

The Hampshire Regt—Capt H W R Millais resigns his commission. Lieut L C Morley to be captain, vice A E Andrews, seconded for service with the West Africa Regt.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt)—Second Lieut J B Allsopp to be lieutenant, vice E C Fane resigned.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt. and Brevet Major A R Cameron is seconded for service on the Staff. Supernumerary Capt. C W MacRae to be captain, vice Brevet Major A R Cameron.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Capt. and Brevet Major A. Martyn is seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmerie.

The Duke of Edinburg's (Wiltshire Regt.)—Second Lieut. H F D Stirling to be lieutenant, vice R E Bate, transferred to the Indian Army, Second Lieut C A W Hawker resigns his commission.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Lieut C S Dixon to be captain, vice R Ll's Dashwood, seconded.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut C E Hack to be captain, vice H L Hobbs, seconded. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants antedated as follows:—H J Nolan Verral, to May 17, 1904, vice C E Hack; T G Rutledge, to July 20, 1904 vice A E L Own, resigned.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Supernumerary Capt. S E Holland to be captain, in succession to Major H M Biddulph, who holds a staff appointment.

The Royal Garrison Regt.—Lieut. Allen de M Bellairs resigns his commission. Second Lieut. S W Price resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

The West India Regt.—Lieut. N M Gepp is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Qrmr. and Honorary Lieut, D. J. Edwards is placed on retired pay. First Class Staff Sergt.-Major J M O'Keeffe to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut, D J Edwards.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut.-Col. J R Mullins, M B, retires on retired pay. Lieut. F H Noke is confirmed in his rank.

STAFF.

Capt A Bryant, the Gloucestershire Regt from an officer of a company of gentlemen cadets, Royal Military College, to be brigade major, Twelfth Brigade, Sixth Division, vice Major G C I Stockwell, D S O, the Highland Light Inf, who has vacated that appointment. Capt D U C Newton, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), to be aide-de-camp to the Right Hon Earl Grey, GCMG, Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, and Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Prince Edward Island. Capt G F Trotter, D S O, Grenadier Guards to be extra aide-de-camp to the Right Hon Earl Grey, GCMG, Governor-General of Canada and Governor and Commander in Chief of Prince Edward Island, Capt H D O Ward, R.A. to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen J Leach, KCVO, Commanding Woolwich District.

NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Qrmr. and Honorary Capt G Harris is retired from the Army.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned ladies to be Staff Nurses (provisionally):—Miss L Belcher, Miss K A Allsop, Miss A Rowe.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major P E C Sheehan, Staff paymaster, is granted the substantive rank of lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Major C F H Medhurst, Staff paymaster, retires on retired pay.

ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col F Smith, F R C V S, C M G, to be colonel

BREVET.

Capt and Brevet Lieut-Col (local Brig-Gen) Sir W H Manning, K C M G, C B, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force), inspector-general, the King's African Rifles, to be colonel. Major and Brevet Lieut-Col T Capper D S O, the East Lancashire Reg, to be colonel Lieut-Col A Eardly-Wilmot, Royal Horse Art, to be colonel.

MEMORANDA.

Col. Macan W Saunders, half-pay, retires on retired pay Col J Cameron, on vacating the appointment of colonel on the Staff, commanding Royal Engineer, Malta is placed on half-pay Lieut-Col and Brevet Col W F Graham, half-pay retires on retired pay. The undermentioned assistant directors of fortifications and works at Headquarters are granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army:—Brevet Col W J MacKenzie, Brevet Col F Rainsford-Hannay, from Royal Eng, Brevet Col S D Cleeve, from Royal Eng.

Lieut-Col (temporary Col.) H Goad, Indian Army director-general Army Remount Dept in India, is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army Capt. G F Dixon, half-pay Royal Field Art retires on retired pay. Capt F H G Cunliffe, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, is granted the temporary rank of major while employed with the Northern Nigeria Regt., West African Frontier Force. Qrmr Honorary Lieut T Fitzpatrick, the Lincolnshire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of captain. Qrmr and Honorary Lieut J H Jones, the Border Regt, is granted the honorary rank of captain Qrmr and honorary Lieut W English, the Army Service Corps, is granted the honorary rank of captain. Qrmr and honorary Lieut D J Edwards, late the Army Service Corps, is granted the honorary rank of captain. Lieut F W S Cox, 3rd New South Wales Imperial Bushmen, is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant in the Army while serving in South Africa.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Capt A W M Atthill resigns his Commission. Capt (Honorary Major ef Militia) H W Anderson is removed on account of ill-health O Haig, gentleman, late, lieutenant, 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to be lieutenant

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg Capt W B Cocklll to be surgeon-major. Surg-Capt T E Stuart to be surgeon-major,

Admiralty, 13th, December.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1900—Engineer Lieutenant John Arthur Hibbard has been placed on the Retired List, dated 3rd December, 1904.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Julian Francis Chichester Patterson, Wilfred Neville Custance, Eustace Ruffel Drake Long, dated 15th July, 1903, Evelyn Claude Ogilvie Thomson, dated 30th July, 1903, Albert John Robertson, Tim Melvin Barrett, dated 15th August, 1903, Dudley Stuart, dated 15th September 1903, John Lanison Field, dated 30th November, 1903 John Stobart Hincks, Ronald Hubert Hilliard, dated 15th December, 1903, George Wyatt Edgell Naper, dated 30th December, 1903.

Admiralty, 14th December

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—Lieutenant Robert Maxwell Grenfell Knight has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. Dated 8th December, 1904.

Admiralty, 15th December.

In accordance with the provisions of His majesty's Order in Council of 28th March, 1903—Carpenter Lieut George Wallis has this day been placed on the Retired List. Carpenter John Francis Jeffery has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in His Majesty's Fleet, from this date.

War Office Pall Mall, 16th December.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards, The date of the retirement of Major the Honorable Rupert Leigh is 10th December, 1904, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 13th December, 1904. 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Supernumerary Captain Cecil Fane, D S O to be Captain, vice Brevet Major F. Wormald, promoted. Dated 12th November 1904. 15th (The King's) Hussars, Captain Nigel J C Livinstone-Learmonth to be Adjutant, vice A Courage, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 17th December, 1904.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain George A S Cape is seconded for special employment in the United Kingdom. Dated 16th December 1904.

Lieutenant William S Pillans resigns his Commission Dated 17th December, 1904.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Philip Foster retires on retired pay, Dated 17th December, 1904.

Lieutenant Stanley Douglas Douglas-James, from The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regt, Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia), to be Second Lieutenant, Dated 17th December, 1904.

The name of Second Lieutenant Ricard Daniel Tuohy is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 2nd December, 1904.

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Colonel Edward H. Bethell, D S O, on completion of five years' service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay, Dated 15th December, 1904.

Lieutenant Edward G. Wace to be Adjutant of the Training Battalion, vice Captain H W Weekes, whose tenure of that appointment has expired, dated 16th November, 1904.

GRENADIER GUARDS.

Major and Brevet Colonel Charles Fergusson, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice the Honourable J T St. Aubyn, appointed to command the Regiment and Regimental District. Dated 8th November, 1904.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICTS.

Colonel Benjamin A Satterthwaite, on completion of his period of service in command of the 30th and 47th Regimental Districts (The East Lancashire Regiment) and (The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment), is placed on half-pay. Dated 17th December, 1904.

STAFF.

Captain H B H Johnston, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General R A Montgomery, C B, Commanding Southern District, vice Captain H Rowan-Robinson, Royal Artillery, who has resigned that appointment, Dated 15th December, 1904.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

Major G H Geddes, Royal Artillery, to be an Instructor, School for Horse and Field Artillery, vice Major J G Geddes, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 2nd December, 1904.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

The undermentioned Ladies to be Staff Nurses (provisionally):—Miss Amy Willes. Dated 16th November, 1904. Miss Hilda Linday Alexander Jack, Dated 29th November, 1904. Miss Georgine Swinton Jacob, Dated 1st December, 1904.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain C I Scott, Paymaster, to be Staff Paymaster, and is granted the substantive rank of Major in the Army, vice Major C F H Medhurst, Dated 14th December, 1904.

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—

Alfred H M Edwards, CB, Assistant Adjutant-General, Transvaal Volunteers, dated 15th December, 1904.

John Davidson, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Dated 17th December, 1904.

MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander J Montgomery, half-pay, retires on retired pay. Dated 17th December, 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Edwarb U Blackett, half-pay, retires on retired pay, dated 17th December, 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Charles K Wood, half-pay, Royal Engineers, retires on retired pay, Dated 17th December, 1904.

The date of promotion to the substantive rank of Colonel of Brevet Colonel Stewart D Cleeve, from Royal Engineers, is 20th May, 1904, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of 13th December 1904.

The grant of the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to Major W Malleson, 19th Punjabis, notified in the 'Gazette' of the 25th November, 1904, is cancelled, that Officer having been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel with an anterior date.

Captain Albert E Gallaher, 9th Battalion, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, is granted the local rank of Captain in the Army whilst employed as a Company Commander in the Northern Nigeria Regiment West African Frontier Force, Dated 11th May, 1904.

Second Lieutenant J H Broadwood, half-pay, resigns his Commission on account of ill-health. Dated 17th December, 1904.

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ALTHOUGH it has been known for the past two days that the Burns Bible, which was sold to Mr. Quaritch at Messrs. Sotheby's for 1,560l, would probably not leave England, it will gratify Englishmen generally, and Scotsmen in particular, to hear that the interesting volume will not only not leave this country, but will find a resting place in Scotland. The Bible has been secured by the trustees of the Burns Monument.

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE AGE OF THE PATRIARCHS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

"Jim," the Zoo rhinoceros, is dead. and to be committed to the London clay over which his forebears once roamed free. Not so long ago there was discovered in Fleet-street, of all places in the world, a finely-preserved skull of a prehistoric rhinoceros, buried deep in the soil in which foundations for new buildings were being sunk. Jim has lasted very well, and beaten all records for longevity Monsters such as he are supposed to live an incalculable time, but that is one of the fallacies at which the naturalist laughs. The Zoo received in 1850 a baby, which died twenty-seven years later, simply of old age: and a rhinoceros, presented in the same year, more decrepit than the hippo, teeth and bones all showing signs of wear, died after three-and-twenty years. The parrots, eagles, and vultures are the things to last. A Vasa parrot, which was a wise and aged bird when given to the society in 1830, flourished for fifty years in the Zoo, although towards the end its sable feathers turned white, and it exhibited all the evidence of enfeebled old age. A male swan, which died a generation ago, had been a conspicuous figure in St. James's Park from the time of Queen Anne.

THE BARBER SURGEON.

The barbers of London have shown a commendable readiness so comply with the new regulations under which their trade is to be conducted and are all ready even now to have their premises inspected preparatory to the granting of the necessary certificates. It is a long time since those who save us and trim our hair were placed under supervision. They were more carefully looked after in the London of old. When every barber was a surgeon, or at least practised phlebotomy, it was the custom to display a bowel of blood in the window as advertisement of his calling. And there exists to-day a regulation prohibiting this practice under pain of "two shillings unto the use of the sheriffs." In the same day they forbade lepers to walk at large in London—a significant restriction; they were to appoint a common attorney to go each Sunday to the parish churches of the metropolis to collect alms for their sustenance.

ONE YEAR'S REPRIEVE.

Just as we have banished leprosy from our midst, so some day, perhaps, we shall conquer cancer. Meanwhile it is pathetic to see with what eager haste the sufferers from this terrible malady turn to any reported cure or alleviation. To study every word that is said and written upon the subject is as much a disease with some of the patients as cancer itself. In the Law Courts in Sir John Jervis's time there appeared to conduct a prosecution on behalf of Louis Napoleon a man who was dying of cancer. His one hope, he said, was that he might live until the morrow to see his daughter married. Next morning when the church bells should have been ringing for his daughter's marriage, he lay dead. Among his papers they found cutting from a medical journal describing an operation upon a patient, "The operation was most successful, and will prolong his life for twelve months," it ran. The dead man had been that patient. He had his year's reprieve.

OUR GUARDIANS.

The sensational charges against the Manchester police suggest either that that force must be exceptionally demoralised, or that supervision by residents must be unusually vigilant. An inquiry held some half a dozen years ago brought to light a condition of affairs which suggested that a local branch of Tammany Hall had been established in Manchester. Lord Brampton laid down in an address to the London police, "The man who keeps his beat free from crime deserves much more credit than he does who only counts up the number of convictions he has obtained for offences committed within it. The great object of the law is to prevent crime." Whether crime diminishes or increases is a question as to which statisticians do not agree. That the force increases more rapidly than the population is clearly demonstrated. Take London as example: Sixty years ago for a population of just over two millions we had a force of 4,393 men maintained at a cost of a quarter of a million, exclusive of the Commissioner's salary. Now, with a population of six and a half millions, we have 16,374 police, whose income, including pension fund is over £2,400,000.

LIGHTS THAT FAIL.

Recently quite a number of constables in various parts of the country have been in the wars. Four of them specially told off to detect burglaries were themselves arrested for the offences against which they were to guard. But this sort of trouble, unfortunately, is not new. Years ago one division of the police had become so notoriously corrupt that it was removed bag and baggage from the West End of London to a new area. It was in these days that a curious thing happend. Sir Alexander Cockburn, then Attorney-General, passing along Piccadilly, saw a constable arrest Serjeant Ballantine for protesting against the ill-usage which was being meted out to a drunken woman. Sir Alexander remonstrated in indignant language with the officer who thereupon seized his too. "I arrest you also," he said. "Arrest me? What form"? queried the astonished Attorney-General. "Oh, for many things," answered the officer. "You're well-known to the police." Fortunately someone in the crowd recognised the illustrious prisoners, and the constable dropped them like hot bricks.

SHIPS THAT PASSED.

Russia has achieved a record. Twice within half a century she has had her navy wiped out of existence. Port Arthur is Sebastopol over again. There, with 18,000 men aboard, a powerful squadron rode secure within the shelter of the forts. Such miracles they were to accomplish! Never since 1812 had invader's foot profaned Russian soil; never within living recollection had a Russian man-of-war had to strike sail. There was to be a terrible to-do with these Russian ships, just as was to happen with the great modern fleet at Port Arthur. We all know what did happen. The fleet was sunk by its commanders in the harbour. The English sailors were at their costs awaiting the coming of the doughty Muscovites; instead of which" they settled down in the water, to be no more a fleet. It was wooden vessels then, but they were the best that Russia had. It is iron and steel now, again the best that Russia had. In this instance Russians have not themselves caused their ships to pass, but the net result is the same.

THE LONG AND SHORT OF WAR.

If the shade of Napoleon could revisit the glimpses of the moon and learn that we are proposing to arm our soldiers and marines with a new short rifle, what a start the knowledge would cause him. When he sprang with full-armed legions upon an astonished world it was assumed that he knew every detail of war that a man could know. But there were points upon which he was as ignorant as the lowliest peasant pressed into his service. In the dreary days and nights at St. Helena he would air these views. For one thing, he would have had his men armed with a bayonet very much longer than practice has ever proved possible. But the graduated carbine was his pet theory. "There should be three ranks in the infantry," he would declare. "The first, of the shortest men, should be armed with carbines; in the second men of the ordinary size, carrying muskets of the model of 1777; in the third, the tallest soldiers, made five feet six inches (French measure), Their guns should have barrels, forty-six inches long." It was in vain that his companions experienced in the matter under dispute, pointed out the difficulty of balancing so long a gun, of the men preserving in the heat and movement of battle the order he specified. The hero of so many victories had this theory, and nothing could shake it.

OUR FRIEND THE ENEMY.

The close range to which the two armies at the front have come recalls once more earlier war scenes. The French and Russian trenches were within fifteen yards of each other in the Crimea before the defending army was finally turned out of its positions. The friendly spirit in which the enemies in the present contest meet for the purposes of drawing water and so forth, however, take us back to Peninsular days. The Duke of Richmond drew a wonderful picture of the relations between the French and English of that time. "The moment our cross-belts were off," he said," the soldiers of the two armies would meet beside the same rivulet, washing their muskets in the same stream, and sharing with each other their brandy and their biscuits. There was always a feeling of respect on the part of the English towards the French in those wars, which was also felt by the French towards the English." That feeling of respect was destined to become stronger when the two nations toed the mark in a common cause in the Crimea.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

The return of Lord Curzon to India has been marked so far by only the pleasantest of incidents. It has been reserved for Earl Grey to be threatened with a rebuff this time. Such things must be looked for by men holding responsible office such as this. When the Earl of Carlisle was Lord Lieutenant forty years ago, the then Earl of Leitrim took it into his head to be most truculent. To this action was due the fact that the Lord Lieutenant and his party were refused bed and board in the wilds of Connemara. The Earl of Leitrim had written to the local innkeeper ordering him to fill up every room in his house against the Lord Lieutenant's coming, even though he had to fill each room with workmen. The point was that you must not admit Lord Carlisle. No matter what the cost the recalcitrant earl would pay. And he did, but more heavily than he had anticipated. He was immediately struck off the Commission of the Peace.


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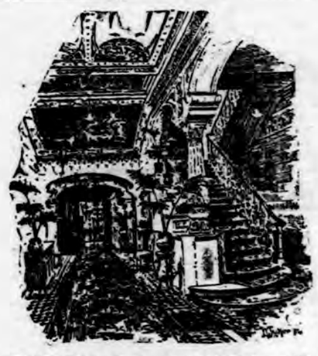

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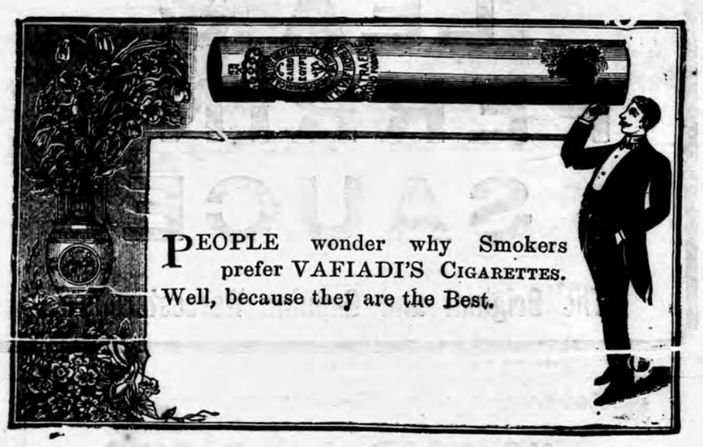


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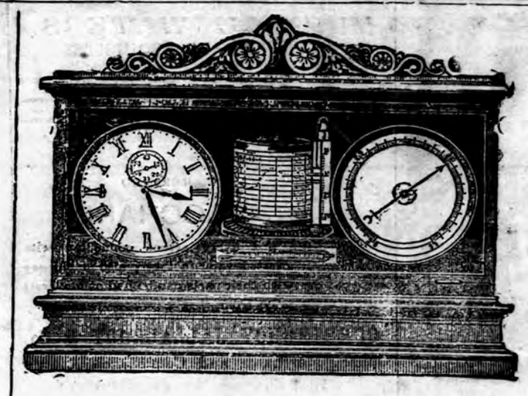

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